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(54) Title: IMPROVED ISOPRENOID PRODUCTION

(57) Abstract: Isolated polynucleotides encoding polypeptides having the activity of enzymes in the mevalonate pathway, e.g. hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase, isopetenyl diphosphate isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase, mevolante kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; are provided, useful for recombinantly producing isoprenoid compounds such as carotenoids like phytoene, lycopene, β -carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, cryptoxanthin, echinenone and adonirubin. Expression vectors, cultured cells, and methods of making isoprenoid compounds are also provided.

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Improved Isoprenoid Production

The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides and polypeptide sequences useful in the isoprenoid biosynthetic pathway. More particularly, the present invention provides recombinantly produced cells that exhibit improved production of zeaxanthin. Methods of making and using such cell lines are also provided.

Carotenoids are commercially important C-40 isoprenoid compounds used as nutritional supplements, pharmaceuticals and food colorants for humans and as pigments for animal feed. Currently industrially important carotenoids are produced mainly by chemical synthesis (β-carotene, canthaxanthin and astaxanthin) or extraction from natural sources (lutein from marigold, capsanthin from paprika). Production of carotenoids, however, using microorganisms has been achieved in some cases. For example, β-carotene is produced by fermentation with the fungus *Blakeslea trispora* (US 5,328,845) or by pond culture using the halotolerant alga *Dunaliella salina* [Borowitzka, J. Biotechnol. 70:313-321 (1999)]. Lycopene production has also been reported in *B. trispora* (WO 00/77234). Astaxanthin is produced by fermentation using yeast (*Phaffia rhodozyma*, (recently renamed *Xanthophyllomyces dendorous*)) (US 6,015,684) or in photobioreactors or open ponds using the alga *Haematococcus pluvialis* [Lorenz and Cysewski, Trends Biotechnol. 18:160-167 (1999); Olaizola, J. Appl. Phycol. 12:499-506 (2000)]. Such microbial production systems, however, do not produce carotenoids in amounts sufficient for economical industrial scale production.

In the mid-1960's, scientists at Hoffmann-La Roche isolated several marine bacteria that produced the yellow carotenoid zeaxanthin, which has application in poultry pigmentation and in the prevention of age-related macular degeneration in humans. One bacterium, which showed promising levels of zeaxanthin production, was given the strain designation R-1512, and it was deposited at the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) as strain ATCC 21588 (US 3,891,504). Using the accepted taxonomic standards of that time (classification performed by the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (Zürich) and the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria, Torry Research Station (Aberdeen, Scotland)), the zeaxanthin-producing organism was classified as a member of the genus Flavobacterium, but no species designation was assigned.

An extensive mutagenesis and screening program was subsequently conducted to isolate mutants of R-1512 with higher zeaxanthin productivities. With respect to the presently described work, two such mutants are significant. These mutants, listed in order of their zeaxanthin productivities, are R1534 and R114. A variety of other mutants have been used over the years for biochemical studies of carotenoid biosynthesis [Goodwin, Biochem. Soc. Symp. 35:233-244 (1972); McDermott et al., Biochem. J. 134:1115-1117 (1973); Britton et al., Arch. Microbiol. 113:33-37 (1977); Mohanty et al., Helvetica Chimica Acta 83:2036-2053 (2000)].

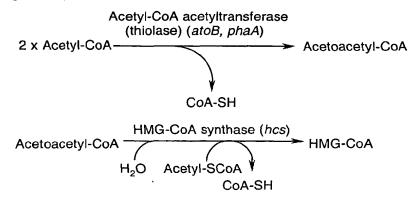
The early attempts to develop a commercially viable fermentation process for the production of zeaxanthin using classically derived mutants of strain R-1512 were not successful. 10 However, with the advent of molecular biology, the possibility arose that higher zeaxanthin-producing strains could be developed. The first step in this direction was taken with the cloning and sequencing of the carotenoid gene cluster from strain R1534 (US 6,087,152), which is hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein). US 6,087,152 discloses that the carotenoid genes were functionally expressed in Escherichia 15 coli and Bacillus subtilis resulting in zeaxanthin production in these hosts. US 6,087,152 also disclosed that by modifying the carotenoid gene cluster or by adding a gene from an astaxanthin producing bacterium, it was possible to produce carotenoids other than zeaxanthin (EP 872,554). Moreover, EP 872,554 disclosed that carotenoid production was increased in strain R1534 by introducing cloned carotenoid gene clusters on a multi-copy plasmid.

Despite the enormous structural diversity in isoprenoid compounds, all are biosynthesized from a common C-5 precursor, isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP). Up until the early 1990's it was generally accepted that IPP was synthesized in all organisms via the mevalonate pathway, even though some experimental results were not consistent with this biogenic scheme [Eisenreich et al., Chemistry and Biology 5:R221-R233 (1998)].

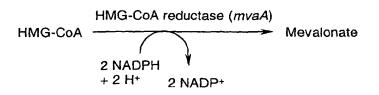
Mevalonate pathway:

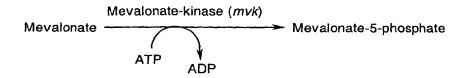
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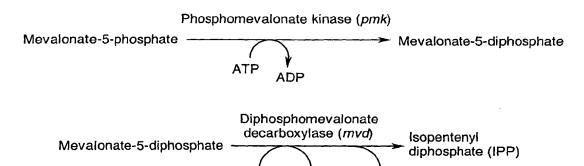
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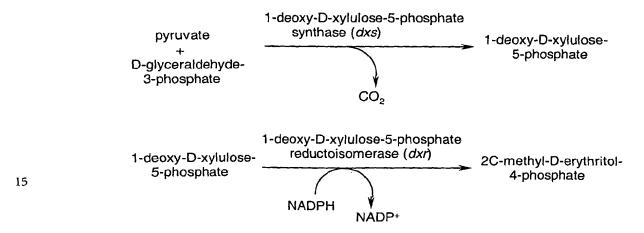
ADP + P.

CO2

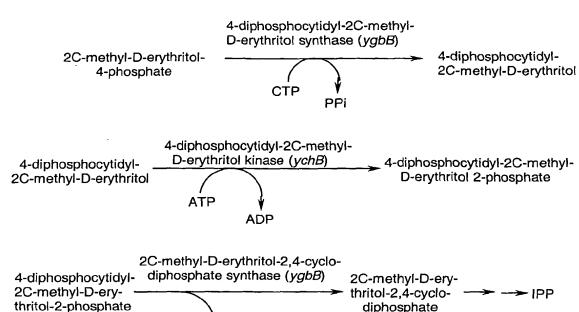
The discrepancies have since been reconciled by the discovery of an alternate pathway of IPP biosynthesis, the deoxyxylulose (DXP) pathway (Note: The alternate pathway of IPP biosynthesis has been referred to by various names in the scientific literature (DXP pathway, DOXP pathway, MEP pathway, GAP/pyruvate pathway and the non-mevalonate pathway). We use the name DXP pathway here only for the sake of simplicity). The first five reactions of the DXP pathway have been identified [Herz et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 97:2486-2490 (2000)], but the subsequent steps leading to formation of IPP have not yet been elucidated.

ATP

DXP pathway:







McDermott et al. (supra) and Britton et al. [J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm. p. 27 (1979)] showed that crude extracts of zeaxanthin producing mutant strains derived from the original Roche isolates incorporated labeled mevalonate into zeaxanthin. While there was no reason to question this evidence for IPP biosynthesis via the mevalonate pathway, the work was done prior to the discovery of the DXP pathway, and it has been reported that some bacteria (*Streptomyces* species) possess both pathways for IPP synthesis and that expression of these pathways is temporally regulated [Seto et al., Tetrahedron Lett. 37:7979-7982 (1996); Dairi et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 262:957-964 (2000)]. In addition, at present, only a small number of eubacteria have been shown to possess the mevalonate pathway for IPP synthesis. The genes encoding the enzymes of the mevalonate pathway have been cloned and sequenced from some of these bacteria [Wilding et al., J. Bacteriol. 182:4319-4327 (2000); Takagi et al., J. Bacteriol. 182:4153-4157 (2000)].

CMP

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Several examples exist where the application of metabolic engineering has succeeded in altering or improving carotenoid production in microorganisms [Lagarde et al., Appl. Env. Microbiol. 66:64-72 (2000); Wang et al., Biotechnol. Bioeng. 62:235-241 (1999); Wang et al., Biotechnol. Prog. 16:922-926 (2000) (and references therein); Sandmann et al., Trends Biotechnol. 17:233-237 (2000); Misawa and Shimada, J. Biotechnol. 59:169-181 (1998); Matthews and Wurtzel, Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 53:396-400 (2000); Albrecht et al., Nature Biotechnol. 18:843-846 (2000); Schmidt-Dannert et al., Nature Biotechnol. 18:750-753 (2000)]. For example, *E. coli*, a non-carotenogenic bacterium, can be engineered to produce carotenoids by introducing the cloned carotenoid (*crt*) genes from the bacteria

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Agrobacterium aurantiacum, Erwinia herbicola or Erwinia uredovora (Misawa and Shimada, supra). Harker and Bramley [FEBS Lett. 448:115-119 (1999)] and Matthews and Wurtzel (supra) disclosed that carotenoid production in such engineered *E. coli* strains could be increased by over-expressing the gene coding for 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase (DXPS), the first enzyme in the DXP pathway (*E. coli* possesses only the DXP pathway for isoprenoid biosynthesis and does not use the mevalonate pathway [Lange et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 97:13172-13177 (2000)]. Harker and Bramley (supra) also disclosed an increase in the isoprenoid compound ubiquinone-8, in the cells overproducing DXPS. These results supported the hypothesis that limited availability of IPP, resulting from insufficient *in vivo* activity of DXPS, was limiting the production of carotenoids and other isoprenoid compounds in the engineered strains. Using a similar *E. coli* system, Kim and Keasling [Biotechnol. Bioeng. 72:408-415 (2001)] disclosed that the combined over-expression of the genes encoding DXPS and the second enzyme of the DXP pathway, DXP reductoisomerase (1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase) gave higher carotenoid production than over-expression of just the gene encoding DXPS.

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All of these studies were done in *E. coli* engineered to produce carotenoids. Accordingly, one disadvantage to these studies was that the amount of carotenoids produced by these recombinant *E. coli* strains were very low compared to the amounts produced by even non-recombinant microorganisms used for industrial production of carotenoids. Furthermore, improved carotenoid production in bacteria by genetic engineering of the IPP biosynthetic pathway has only been shown in organisms that utilize the DXP pathway for IPP formation. No similar studies have been reported for bacteria that produce IPP via the mevalonate pathway.

Metabolic engineering of the mevalonate pathway to improve production of isoprenoid compounds has been reported in yeast. For example, WO 00/01649 disclosed that production of isoprenoid compounds is increased in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* when the gene coding for 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase (HMG-CoA reductase) is over-expressed. However, it has not been shown that this strategy improves isoprenoid production in bacteria, and in particular, it has not been shown that carotenoid production in bacteria can be improved by amplifying expression of mevalonate pathway genes. While it has been shown that some mevalonate pathway genes from eukaryotes [Campos et al., Biochem. J. 353:59-67 (2001)] and from the bacterium *Streptomyces* sp. strain CL190 (Takagi et al., supra) can be expressed in *E. coli*, no increase in isoprenoid production was reported in the strains.

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In addition to the reactions that form IPP (via the DXP or mevalonate pathways) and the reactions that convert farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP) to various other isoprenoids (e.g., carotenoids, quinones) two other reactions are known to be involved in isoprenoid biosynthesis. IPP isomerase interconverts IPP and its isomer, dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (DMAPP). Two forms of IPP isomerase exist, the type 1 enzyme is well known in eukaryotes and some bacteria, and the newly identified type 2 enzyme that is FMN- and NADP(H)-dependent [Kaneda et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 98:932-937 (2001)].

Several reports disclose that in *E. coli* engineered to produce carotenoids, amplification of native or heterologous type 1 IPP isomerase (*idi*) genes stimulates carotenoid production [Kajiwara et al., Biochem. J. 324:421-426 (1997); Verdoes and van Ooyen, Acta Bot. Gallica 146:43-53 (1999); Wang et al., supra]. In one report (Wang et al, supra), it was further disclosed that over-expression of the *ispA* gene, encoding FPP synthase (Farnesyl diphosphate synthase) increased carotenoid production in an engineered carotenogenic strain of *E. coli* when combined with over-expression of the *idi* and *crtE* (GGPP synthase/Geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase) genes. As is the case for the pathway of IPP biosynthesis, however, it has not been shown that over-expression of genes coding for IPP isomerase or FPP synthase improves carotenoid production in a naturally carotenogenic microorganism. Also, the levels of carotenoids produced in the *E. coli* strains described above are very low, and it has not been shown that these strategies work in an industrial microorganism where carotenoid production was already high.

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In sum, there is no prior evidence that increased expression of gene(s) coding for enzymes of the mevalonate pathway can improve production of carotenoids in naturally carotenogenic bacteria or in naturally non-carotenogenic bacteria engineered to be carotenogenic.

One embodiment of the present invention is an isolated polypeptide that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the following group: (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 340 of SEQ ID NO:43; (b) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 349 of SEQ ID NO:45; (c) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 388 of SEQ ID NO:47; (d) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 378 of SEQ ID NO:49; (e) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 305 of SEQ ID NO:51; (f) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 332 of SEQ ID NO:53; (g) a fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, wherein said fragment has at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues; (h) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, the fragment having the activity of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA

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synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; (i) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42 or a complement of SEQ ID NO:42, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; and (j) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NOs:43, 45, 47, 49, 51 or 53.

As noted above, the present invention includes SEQ ID Nos: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, which are polypeptide sequences that correspond to the following enzymes of the mevalonate pathway: hydroxymethyl glutaryl CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase, respectively. The present invention also includes at least 30 contiguous amino acids of each identified sequence or a sufficient number of contiguous amino acids to define a biologically active molecule.

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The present invention also includes fragments of a polypeptide selected from SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53. The fragment should be at least about 30 amino acids in length but must have the activity of the identified polypeptide, e.g., in the case of SEQ ID NO:43, a fragment thereof that falls within the scope of the present invention has the activity of HMG-CoA reductase. As used herein, a measure of activity of the respective fragments is set forth in Example 1. A fragment having an activity above background in the assays set forth in Example 1 is considered to be biologically active and within the scope of the present invention.

The present invention also includes an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe that contains at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42 (*i.e.*, the mevalonate operon) or a complement of SEQ ID NO:42. The polynucleotide must encode at least one of the enzymes in the mevalonate pathway. For purposes of the present invention, a "hybridization probe" is a polynucleotide sequence containing from about 10-9066 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42.

In this embodiment, the isolated polypeptide may have the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:47, SEQ ID NO:49, SEQ ID NO:51 or SEQ ID NO:53. Alternatively, the isolated polypeptide may contain about 30 contiguous amino acids selected from an area of the respective amino acids sequences that have the least

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identity when compared to an enzyme with the same function from different species. Thus, for example, a polypeptide of the present invention may include amino acids 68-97 of SEQ ID NO:43, 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:45, 269-298 of SEQ ID NO:47, 109-138 of SEQ ID NO:49, 198-227 of SEQ ID NO:51 or 81-110 of SEQ ID NO:53.

Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from: (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 287 of SEQ ID NO:159; (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:159; (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO:159, the fragment having the activity of farnes-yl-diphosphate synthase (FPP synthase); (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe containing at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *ispA* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of FPP synthase; and (e) conservatively modified variants of SEQ ID NO:159.

Thus, in this embodiment the amino acid may be encoded by the entire open reading frame that encodes FPP synthase, *i.e*, residues 1-287 of SEQ ID NO:159, at least 30 contiguous residues thereof, or a fragment of SEQ ID NO:159 that has FPP synthase activity as measured by the assay set forth in Example 1. Furthermore, this embodiment of the invention also includes amino acid sequence(s) encoded by polynucleotide(s) that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe that includes at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *ispA* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has FPP synthase activity as defined above.

In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:159.

Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the following group: (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 142 of SEQ ID NO:160; (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:160; (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 160, the fragment having the activity of 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase (DXPS); (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe containing at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of DXPS; and (e) conservatively modified variants of SEQ ID NO:160.

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Thus, in this embodiment the amino acid may be encoded by the entire open reading frame that encodes DXPS, *i.e*, residues 1-142 of SEQ ID NO:160, at least 30 contiguous residues thereof, or a fragment of SEQ ID NO:160 that has DXPS activity as measured by as measured by the assay set forth in Example 1. Furthermore, this embodiment of the invention also includes amino acid sequence(s) encoded by polynucleotide(s) that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe that includes at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the DXPS gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has DXPS activity as defined above.

In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:160.

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Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from: (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 390 of SEQ ID NO:178; (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:178; (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO:178, the fragment having the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase; (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe containing at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *phaA* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 1-1179 of SEQ ID NO:177) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, and (e) conservatively modified variants of SEQ ID NO:178.

Thus, in this embodiment the amino acid may be encoded by the entire open reading frame that encodes acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, *i.e*, residues 1-143 of SEQ ID NO:178, at least 30 contiguous residues thereof, or a fragment of SEQ ID NO:178 that has acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity as measured by the assay set forth in Example 1. Furthermore, this embodiment of the invention also includes amino acid sequence(s) encoded by polynucleotide(s) that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe that includes at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *phaA* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177), or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity as defined above.

In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:178.

Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from: (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 240 of SEQ ID

NO:179; (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:179; (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:179, the fragment having the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase; (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe containing at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *phaB* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase; and (e) conservatively modified variants of SEQ ID NO:179.

Thus, in this embodiment the amino acid may be encoded by the entire open reading frame that encodes acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, *i.e*, residues 1-240 of SEQ ID NO:179, at least 30 contiguous residues thereof, or a fragment of SEQ ID NO:179 that has acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity as measured by the assay set forth in Example 1. Furthermore, this embodiment of the invention also includes amino acid sequence(s) encoded by polynucleotide(s) that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe that includes at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of the *phaB* gene (*i.e.*, nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177) or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity as defined above.

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In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:179.

The terms "polypeptide," "polypeptide sequence," "amino acid," and "amino acid sequence" are used interchangeably herein, and mean an oligopeptide, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence, or a fragment of any of these, as well as naturally occurring or synthetic molecules. In this context, "fragments," "immunogenic fragments," or "antigenic fragments" refer to fragments of any of the polypeptides defined herein which are at least about 30 amino acids in length and which retain some biological activity or immunological activity of the polypeptide in question. Where "amino acid sequence" is recited herein to refer to an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring protein molecule, "amino acid sequence" and like terms are not meant to limit the amino acid sequence to the complete native amino acid sequence associated with the recited protein molecule.

With respect to polypeptides, the term "isolated" means a protein or a polypeptide that has been separated from components that accompany it in its natural state. A monomeric protein is isolated when at least about 60 to 75% of a sample exhibits a single polypeptide sequence. An isolated protein will typically comprise about 60 to 90% W/W of a protein sample, more usually about 95%, and preferably will be over about 99% pure. Protein

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purity or homogeneity may be indicated by a number of means well known in the art, such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of a protein sample, followed by visualizing a single polypeptide band upon staining the gel. For certain purposes, using HPLC or other means well known in the art may provide higher resolution for purification.

- As used herein, the term "biologically active," refers to a protein having structural, regulatory, or biochemical functions of a naturally occurring molecule. Likewise, "immunologically active" refers to the capability of the natural, recombinant, or synthetic polypeptide, or of any oligopeptide thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies.
- Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polynucleotide sequence having the nucleotide sequence of the mevalonate operon (SEQ ID NO:42), variants of SEQ ID NO:42 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (see Table 14) or fragments of SEQ ID NO:42. The variants and fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 must encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from:
- 15 HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase activity, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase. This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe, the nucleotide sequence of which consists of from about 10 to about 9066 nucleo-tides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42 or set at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEO ID NO:42 or set at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of set at least 30 contiguo
 - tides of SEQ ID NO:42, preferably at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement of such sequences, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from: HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase.
- This embodiment also includes isolated polynucleotide sequences spanning the following residues of SEQ ID NO:42: 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687 to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887, 7880 to 8878. Fragments of these sequences are also within the scope of the invention, so long as they encode a polypeptide having HMG-CoA reductase activity, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase activity, HMG-CoA synthase activity, mevalonate kinase activity, phosphomevalonate kinase activity, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase activity, respectively.

This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe selected from a nucleotide sequence which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of the following residues of SEQ ID

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NO:42: 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687 to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887, 7880 to 8878 or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having HMG-CoA reductase activity, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase activity, HMG-CoA synthase activity, mevalonate kinase activity, phosphomevalonate kinase activity, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase activity, respectively.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide consists of nucleotides 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687 to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887 or 7880 to 8878 of SEQ ID NO:42.

Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polynucleotide sequence having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (*see* Table 14) or fragments of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having FPP synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity or the activity of XseB. This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:157, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having FPP synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity or the activity of XseB.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide consists of nucleotides 59-292, 295-1158 or 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157.

An isolated polynucleotide sequence is also provided that has a nucleotide sequence selected from the following group: nucleotides spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having a function of XseB, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of such a sequence, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having a function of XseB.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide consists of nucleotides 59 to 292 of SEQ ID NO:157.

An isolated polynucleotide sequence is also provided that has a nucleotide sequence selected from the following group: nucleotides spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID

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NO:157, variants of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a FPP synthase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of such a sequence, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having FPP synthase activity.

Preferably, the isolated nucleotide sequence consists of nucleotides 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157.

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Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polynucleotide sequence having the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (*see* Table 14) or fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase activity. This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase activity.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide consists of nucleotides 1185 to 1610 of SEQ ID NO:157.

Another embodiment of the invention is an isolated polynucleotide sequence having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (*see* Table 14) or fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase. This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined above, to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:177, or a complement thereof, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase.

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In this embodiment the isolated polynucleotide sequence may include nucleotides 1 to 1170 of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (*see* Table 14) or fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity.

This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of nucleotides 1 to 1170 of SEQ ID NO:177, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having acetyl-CoA acetyl-transferase activity.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide sequence consists of nucleotides 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177.

In this embodiment, the isolated polynucleotide sequence may alternatively be nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain 1534 codon usage table (*see* Table 14) or fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity. This embodiment also includes polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide consists of nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177.

In another embodiment of the invention, the isolated polynucleotide sequence has a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, SEQ ID NO:177, and combinations thereof. As used herein, the phrase "and combinations thereof" when used in reference to nucleotide sequences means that any combination of the recited sequences may be combined to form the isolated polynucleotide sequence. Moreover, in the present invention, multiple copies of the same sequence, *i.e.*, concatamers may be used. Likewise, and as set forth in more detail below, multiple copies of plasmids containing the same polynucleotide sequence may be transferred into suitable host cells.

As used herein, an "isolated" polynucleotide (e.g., an RNA, DNA or a mixed polymer) is one which is substantially separated from other cellular components which naturally accompany a native sequence or polypeptide, e.g., ribosomes, polymerases, many other

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genome sequences and proteins. The term embraces a polynucleotide that has been removed from its naturally occurring environment, and includes recombinant or cloned DNA isolates and chemically synthesized analogs or analogs biologically synthesized by heterologous systems.

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The phrase "nucleic acid sequence" refers to a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases read from the 5' to the 3' end. It includes chromosomal DNA, self-replicating plasmids, infectious polymers of DNA or RNA and DNA or RNA that performs a primarily structural role.

An "expression control sequence" is defined as an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of an operably linked nucleic acid. An example of such an expression control sequence is a "promoter." Promoters include necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter that is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

A polynucleotide sequence is "heterologous to" an organism or a second polynucleotide sequence if it originates from a foreign species, or, if from the same species, is modified from its original form. For example, a promoter operably linked to a heterologous coding sequence refers to a coding sequence from a species different from that from which the promoter was derived, or, if from the same species, a coding sequence which is different from any naturally occurring allelic variants.

In the case of both expression of transgenes and inhibition of endogenous genes (e.g., by antisense, or sense suppression) one of skill will recognize that the inserted polynucleotide sequence need not be identical, but may be only "substantially identical" to a sequence of the gene from which it was derived.

In the case where the inserted polynucleotide sequence is transcribed and translated to produce a functional polypeptide, one of skill will recognize that because of codon degeneracy a number of polynucleotide sequences will encode the same polypeptide. These vari-

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ants are specifically within the scope of the present invention. In addition, the present invention specifically includes those sequences that are substantially identical (determined as described below) to each other and that encode polypeptides that are either mutants of wild type polypeptides or retain the function of the polypeptide (e.g., resulting from conservative substitutions of amino acids in the polypeptide). In addition, variants can be those that encode dominant negative mutants as described below.

Two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. The terms "identical" or percent "identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. When percentage of sequence identity is used in reference to proteins or peptides, it is recognized that residue positions that are not identical often differ by conservative amino acid substitutions, where amino acids residues are substituted for other amino acid residues with similar chemical properties (e.g., charge or hydrophobicity) and therefore do not change the functional properties of the molecule. Where sequences differ in conservative substitutions, the percent sequence identity may be adjusted upwards to correct for the conservative nature of the substitution. Means for making this adjustment are well known to those of skill in the art. Typically this involves scoring a conservative substitution as a partial rather than a full mismatch, thereby increasing the percentage sequence identity. Thus, for example, where an identical amino acid is given a score of 1 and a non-conservative substitution is given a score of zero, a conservative substitution is given a score between zero and 1. The scoring of conservative substitutions is calculated according to, e.g., the algorithm of Meyers & Miller, Computer Applic. Biol. Sci. 4:11-17 (1988), e.g., as implemented in the program PC/GENE (Intelligenetics, Mountain View, Calif., USA).

The phrase "substantially identical," in the context of two nucleic acids or polypeptides, refers to sequences or subsequences that have at least 60%, preferably 80%, most preferably 90-95%, nucleotide or amino acid residue identity when aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. This

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definition also refers to a sequence of which the complement of that sequence hybridizes to the test sequence.

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For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

A "comparison window," as used herein, includes reference to a segment of any one of the 10 number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be 15 conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman, Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch, J. Mol. Biol. 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman, Proc. Nat'l, Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software 20 Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by manual alignment and visual inspection.

One example of a useful algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using progressive, pairwise alignments to show relationship and percent sequence identity. It also plots a tree or dendogram showing the clustering relationships used to create the alignment. PILEUP uses a simplification of the progressive alignment method of Feng and Doolittle, J. Mol. Evol. 35:351-360 (1987). The method used is similar to the method described by Higgins and Sharp, CABIOS 5:151-153 (1989). The program can align up to 300 sequences, each of a maximum length of 5,000 nucleotides or amino acids. The multiple alignment procedure begins with the pairwise alignment of the two most similar sequences, producing a cluster of two aligned sequences. This cluster is then aligned to the next most related sequence or cluster of aligned sequences. Two clusters of sequences are aligned by a simple extension of the pairwise alignment of two individual sequences. The final alignment is achieved by a series of progressive, pairwise alignments. The program is run by designating specific sequences and

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their amino acid or nucleotide coordinates for regions of sequence comparison and by designating the program parameters. For example, a reference sequence can be compared to other test sequences to determine the percent sequence identity relationship using the following parameters: default gap weight (3.00), default gap length weight (0.10), and weighted end gaps.

Another example of an algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm [Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990)]. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positivevalued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., supra). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLAST program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915 (1989)) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences [see, e.g., Karlin and Altschul, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787 (1993)]. One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

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"Conservatively modified variants" applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences,

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or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acid codons encode any given protein. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are "silent variations," which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein that encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

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As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, or substitutions to a peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids (*i.e.* less than 20%, such as 15%, 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or 1%) in the encoded sequence is a "conservatively modified variant" where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art.

The following six groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another:

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Alanine (A), Serine (S), Threonine (T);
Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E);
Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q);
Arginine (R), Lysine (K);
Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); and
Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W). (see, e.g., Creighton, Proteins (1984)).
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An indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, for example, where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two

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molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below.

The phrase "specifically hybridizes to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

The phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target sequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acid sequences, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen, Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Probes, "Overview of Principles of Hybridization and the Strategy of Nucleic Acid Assays" (1993). Generally, highly stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. Low stringency conditions are generally selected to be about 15-30°C below the T_m. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at T_m, 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes (e.g., 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60°C for long probes (e.g., greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times background, preferably 10 times background hybridization.

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Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides that they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, for example, when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions.

In the present invention, genomic DNA or cDNA containing nucleic acids of the invention can be identified in standard Southern blots under stringent conditions using the nucleic

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acid sequences disclosed here. For the purposes of this disclosure, suitable stringent conditions for such hybridizations are those which include hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1M NaCl, 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) at 37°C, and at least one wash in 0.2X SSC at a temperature of at least about 50°C, usually about 55°C to about 60°C, for 20 minutes, or equivalent conditions. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency.

A further indication that two polynucleotides are substantially identical is if the reference sequence, amplified by a pair of oligonucleotide primers, can then be used as a probe under stringent hybridization conditions to isolate the test sequence from a cDNA or genomic library, or to identify the test sequence in, e.g., a northern or Southern blot.

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The present invention also includes expression vectors as defined above. The expression vectors include one or more copies of each of the polynucleotide sequences set forth above. The expression vectors of the present invention may contain any of the polynucleotide sequences defined herein, such as for example SEQ ID NO:42, or the following residues of SEQ ID NO:42: 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687 to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887, 7880 to 8878, as well as residues 59-292, 295-1158 or 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 and residues 1-1170 or 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177. The expression vectors may contain combinations of the polynucleotide sequences identified herein, such as for example, SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, and SEQ ID NO:177.

The polynucleotide sequences in the expression vectors may optionally be operably linked to an expression control sequence as defined above and exemplified in the Examples.

The present invention also includes for example, the following expression vectors: pBBR-K-mev-op16-1, pBBR-K-mev-op16-2, pDS-mvaA, pDS-idi, pDS-hcs, pDS-mvk, pDS-pmk, pDS-mvd, pDS-His-mvaA, pDS-His-idi, pDS-His-hcs, pDS-His-mvk, pDS-His-pmk, pDS-His-mvd, pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, pBBR-K-Zea4-down, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3, pDS-His-phaA, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, and combinations thereof. These expression vectors are defined in more detail in the examples below. Moreover, the present invention also includes any expression vector that contains one of the sequences defined herein, which expression vector is used to express an isoprenoid compound, such as a carotenoid, preferably zeaxanthin, in a suitable host cell.

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As used herein, the phrase "expression vector" is a replicatable vehicle that carries, and is capable of mediating the expression of, a DNA sequence encoding the polynucleotide sequences set forth herein.

In the present context, the term "replicatable" means that the vector is able to replicate in a given type of host cell into which it has been introduced. Immediately upstream of the polynucleotide sequence(s) of interest, there may be provided a sequence coding for a signal peptide, the presence of which ensures secretion of the encoded polypeptide expressed by host cells harboring the vector. The signal sequence may be the one naturally associated with the selected polynucleotide sequence or of another origin.

The vector may be any vector that may conveniently be subjected to recombinant DNA procedures, and the choice of vector will often depend on the host cell into which it is to be introduced. Thus, the vector may be an autonomously replicating vector, *i.e.* a vector that exists as an extrachromosomal entity, the replication of which is independent of chromosomal replication; examples of such a vector are a plasmid, phage, cosmid or minichromosome. Alternatively, the vector may be one which, when introduced in a host cell, is integrated in the host cell genome and is replicated together with the chromosome(s) into which it has been integrated. Examples of suitable vectors are shown in the examples. The expression vector of the invention may carry any of the DNA sequences of the invention as defined below and be used for the expression of any of the polypeptides of the invention defined below.

The present invention also includes cultured cells containing one or more of the polynucleotide sequences and/or one or more of the expression vectors disclosed herein. As used herein, a "cultured cell" includes any cell capable of growing under defined conditions and expressing one or more of polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide of the present invention. Preferably, the cultured cell is a yeast, fungus, bacterium, or alga. More preferably, the cultured cell is a Paracoccus, Flavobacterium, Agrobacterium, Alcaligenes, Erwinia, E. coli or B. subtilis. Even more preferably, the cell is a Paracoccus, such as for example, R-1506, R-1512, R1534 or R114. The present invention also includes the progeny of any of the cells identified herein that express a polypeptide disclosed herein. In the present invention, a cell is a progeny of another cell if its AFLP DNA fingerprint is indistinguishable using the conditions set forth in Example 2 from the fingerprint of the putative parental cell.

Thus, the cultured cells according to the present invention may contain, for example, SEQ ID NO:42, or the following residues of SEQ ID NO:42: 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687

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to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887, 7880 to 8878, as well as residues 59-292, 295-1158 or 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 and residues 1-1170 or 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177. These sequences may be transferred to the cells alone or as part of an expression vector. These sequences also may optionally be operatively linked to expression control sequence(s). The cultured cells may also contain combinations of the polynucleotide sequences identified herein, such as for example, SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, and SEQ ID NO:177.

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The cultured cells according to the present invention may further contain polynucleotides that encode one or more enzymes in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway. For example, the cultured cells according to the present invention may contain one or more copies of SEQ ID NOs:180, 182, and 184 alone or in combination with any of the polynucleotide sequences identified herein. Thus, the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein may be transferred into a cultured cell alone or in combination with another polynucleotide sequence that would provide enhanced production of the target isoprenoid compound, such as, for example, carotenoids like zeaxanthin or astaxanthin. In this regard, the present invention includes the use of any polynucleotide encoding, for example, a polypeptide involved in carotenoid biosynthesis, such as GGPP synthase, β -carotene- β 4-oxygenase (ketolase), and/or β -carotene hydroxylase. In addition, combinations of polynucleotides encoding polypeptides involved in carotenoid biosynthesis may be used in combination with one or more of the polynucleotides identified herein on the same or different expression vectors. Such constructs may be transferred to a cultured cell according to the present invention to provide a cell that expresses an isoprenoid of interest.

For example, a cultured cell according to the present invention may contain one or more of the following expression vectors: pBBR-K-mev-op16-1, pBBR-K-mev-op16-2, pDS-mvaA, pDS-idi, pDS-hcs, pDS-mvk, pDS-pmk, pDS-mvd, pDS-His-mvaA, pDS-His-idi, pDS-His-hcs, pDS-His-mvk, pDS-His-pmk, pDS-His-mvd, pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, pBBR-K-Zea4-down, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-pmk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3, pDS-His-phaA, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, and combinations thereof.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method of producing a carotenoid. In this method, a cultured cell as defined above is cultured under conditions permitting expression of a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence as defined above. Culture conditions that permit expression of a polypeptide are provided in the Examples

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below, but may be modified, if required, to suit the particular intended use. The carotenoid is then isolated from the cell or, if secreted, from the medium of the cell.

In the present invention, a "carotenoid" includes the following compounds: phytoene, lycopene, β-carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, crypto-xanthin, echinenone, adonirubin, and combinations thereof. Preferably, the carotenoid is zeaxanthin.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method of making a carotenoid-producing cell. This method includes (a) introducing into a cell a polynucleotide sequence encoding an enzyme in the mevalonate pathway, which enzyme is expressed in the cell; and (b) selecting a cell containing the polynucleotide sequence of step (a) that produces a carotenoid at a level that is about 1.1-1,000 times the level of the carotenoid produced by the cell before introduction of the polynucleotide sequence.

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As used herein, the phrase "an enzyme in the mevalonate pathway" means the enzymes involved in the mevalonate pathway for IPP biosynthesis and encoded by the atoB or phaA, hcs, mvaA, mvk, pmk, and mvd genes. For purposes of the present invention, an enzyme is "expressed in the cell" if it is detected using any one of the activity assays set forth in Example 1. Assays for detecting the production of a carotenoid are well known in the art. Examples 1, 11, and 12 provide typical assay procedures for identifying the presence of zeaxanthin, lycopene, and astaxanthin, respectively. In a similar manner, assays for the other carotenoids may be used to detect the presence in the cell or medium of e.g. phytoene, canthaxanthin, adonixanthin, cryptoxanthin, echinenone, and adonirubin.

Thus, this method may be used to make the following exemplary carotenoids: phytoene, lycopene, β -carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, crypto-xanthin, echinenone, adonirubin, and combinations thereof. In this method, zeaxanthin is the preferred carotenoid.

This method includes producing cells capable of producing a carotenoid at a level that is about 1.1-1,000 times, preferably about 1.5-500 times, such as about 100 times or at least 10 times, the level of the carotenoid produced by the cell before introduction of the polynucleotide sequence.

In this method, the cell produces from about 1 mg/L to about 10 g/L of a carotenoid. It is preferred that the cell produces from about 100 mg/L to about 9 g/L, such as, for example, from about 500mg/L to about 8 g/L, or from about 1 g/L to about 5 g/L, of a carotenoid.

In this method, the cell may be selected from a yeast, fungus, bacterium, and alga. Preferably, the cell is a bacterium selected from *Paracoccus*, *Flavobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Alcaligenes*, *Erwinia*, *E. coli*, and *B. subtilis*. More preferably, the bacterium is a *Paracoccus*.

In this method, the cell may be a mutant cell. As used herein, a "mutant cell" is any cell that contains a non-native polynucleotide sequence or a polynucleotide sequence that has been altered from its native form (e.g., by rearrangement or deletion or substitution of from 1-100, preferably 20-50, more preferably less than 10 nucleotides). Such a non-native sequence may be obtained by random mutagenesis, chemical mutagenesis, UV-irradiation, and the like. Preferably, the mutation results in the increased expression of one or more genes in the mevalonate pathway that results in an increase in the production of a carotenoid, such as zeaxanthin. Methods for generating, screening for, and identifying such mutant cells are well known in the art and are exemplified in the Examples below. Examples of such mutants are R114 or R1534. Preferably, the mutant cell is R114.

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In this method, the polynucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO:42, or the following residues of SEQ ID NO:42: 2622 to 3644, 3641 to 4690, 4687 to 5853, 5834 to 6970, 6970 to 7887, 7880 to 8878, as well as residues 59-292, 295-1158 or 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 and residues 1-1170 or 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177. These sequences may be used in this method alone or as part of an expression vector. These sequences also may optionally be operatively linked to expression control sequence(s). In this method, combinations of the polynucleotide sequences identified herein may be used, such as for example, SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, and SEQ ID NO:177.

Examples of expression vector that may be selected for use in this method include pBBR-K-mev-op16-1, pBBR-K-mev-op16-2, pDS-mvaA, pDS-idi, pDS-hcs, pDS-mvk, pDS-pmk, pDS-mvd, pDS-His-mvaA, pDS-His-idi, pDS-His-hcs, pDS-His-mvk, pDS-His-pmk, pDS-His-mvd, pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, pBBR-K-Zea4-down, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3, pDS-His-phaA, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, and combinations thereof.

In this method, the polynucleotide sequence is introduced into the cell using any conventional means. Examples of suitable methods for introducing a polynucleotide sequence into a cell include transformation, transduction, transfection, lipofection, electroporation [see e.g., Shigekawa and Dower, Biotechniques 6:742-751 (1988)], conjugation [see e.g., Koehler and Thorne, Journal of Bacteriology 169:5771-5278 (1987)], and biolistics.

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The use of conjugation to transfer a polynucleotide sequence, such as in the form of an expression vector, into recipient bacteria is generally effective, and is a well-known procedure. (e.g. US 5,985,623). Depending on the strain of bacteria, it may be more common to use transformation of competent cells with purified DNA.

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Known electroporation techniques (both *in vitro* and *in vivo*) function by applying a brief high voltage pulse to electrodes positioned around the treatment region. (e.g. US 6,208,893). The electric field generated between the electrodes causes the cell membranes to temporarily become porous, whereupon molecules of the implant agent enter the cells. In known electroporation applications, this electric field comprises a single square wave pulse on the order of 1000 V/cm of about 100 μs duration. Such a pulse may be generated, for example, in known applications of the Electro Square Porator T820, made by the BTX Division of Genetronics, Inc.

Biolistics is a system for delivering polynucleotides into a target cell using microprojectile bombardment techniques. An illustrative embodiment of a method for delivering polynucleotides into target cells by acceleration is a Biolistics Particle Delivery System, which can be used to propel particles coated with DNA or cells through a screen, such as a stainless steel or Nytex screen, onto a filter surface covered with cultured target cells. The screen disperses the particles so that they are not delivered to the target cells in large aggregates. It is believed that a screen intervening between the projectile apparatus and the cells to be bombarded reduces the size of projectiles aggregate and may contribute to a higher frequency of transformation by reducing damage inflicted on the recipient cells by projectiles that are too large.

For the bombardment, cells in suspension are preferably concentrated on filters or solid culture medium. Alternatively, other target cells may be arranged on solid culture medium. The cells to be bombarded are positioned at an appropriate distance below the microprojectile stopping plate. If desired, one or more screens are also positioned between the acceleration device and the cells to be bombarded. Through the use of these well-known techniques one may obtain up to 1000 or more foci of cells transiently expressing a marker gene. The number of cells in a focus which express the exogenous gene product 48 hours post-bombardment often range from 1 to 10 and average 1 to 3.

In bombardment transformation, one may optimize the prebombardment culturing conditions and the bombardment parameters to yield the maximum numbers of stable transformants. Both the physical and biological parameters for bombardment are important in this technology. Physical factors are those that involve manipulating the polynucleotide/-

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microprojectile precipitate or those that affect the flight and velocity of either the macroor microprojectiles. Biological factors include all steps involved in manipulation of cells before and immediately after bombardment, the osmotic adjustment of target cells to help alleviate the trauma associated with bombardment, and also the nature of the transforming DNA, such as linearized DNA or intact supercoiled plasmids.

Accordingly, it is contemplated that one may wish to adjust various of the bombardment parameters in small-scale studies to fully optimize the conditions. One may particularly wish to adjust physical parameters such as gap distance, flight distance, tissue distance, and helium pressure. One may also minimize the trauma reduction factors (TRFs) by modifying conditions which influence the physiological state of the recipient cells and which may therefore influence transformation and integration efficiencies. For example, the osmotic state, tissue hydration and the subculture stage or cell cycle of the recipient cells may be adjusted for optimum transformation. The execution of other routine adjustments will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

The methods of particle-mediated transformation is well known to those of skill in the art. E.g. US 5,015,580 (specifically incorporated herein by reference) describes the transformation of soybeans using such a technique.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method for engineering a bacterium to produce an isoprenoid compound. Such a bacterium is made by (a) culturing a parent bacterium in a medium under conditions permitting expression of an isoprenoid, and selecting a mutant bacterium from the culture medium that produces about 1.1-1,000 times more of an isoprenoid than the parent bacteria; (b) introducing into the mutant bacterium an expression vector containing a polynucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:42 operably linked to an expression control sequence; and (c) selecting a bacterium that contains the expression vector and produces at least about 1.1 times more of an isoprenoid than the mutant in step (a).

In this embodiment, an isoprenoid compound means a compound structurally based on isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) units of the formula:

Such compounds include the hemiterpenes, monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, diterpenes, triterpenes (*e.g.*, phytosterols, phytoestrogens, phytoecdysones, estrogens, phytoestrogens),

tetraterpenes (carotenoids), and polyterpenes. Preferably, the isoprenoid is a carotenoid, such as for example, one of the carotenoids identified above, in particular zeaxanthin.

The bacterium may be any bacterium that is capable of producing an isoprenoid compound using the processes disclosed herein. Preferably, the bacterium is a *Paracoccus*, *Flavobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Alcaligenes*, *Erwinia*, *E. coli*, or *B. subtilis*. Even more preferably, the bacterium is a *Paracoccus*. Preferably, the parent bacterium is R-1506 or R 1512, and the mutant bacterium is R1534 or R114, preferably R114.

The bacterium is cultured in a media and under conditions that are optimized for the production of the isoprenoid. The selection of media and culture conditions are well within the skill of the art. The assays set forth in Examples 1, 11, and 12 provide exemplary methods for measuring the presence of certain carotenoids in a culture media. By optimizing the culture conditions and measuring for the production of the target isoprenoid, the culturing and selection of a mutant that meets the specific production parameters recited herein may be met. In this way, a mutant bacterium producing from about 1.1-1,000 times more of an isoprenoid than the parent bacterium may be selected. Preferably, the mutant bacterium produces from about 1.5-500 times more of an isoprenoid than the parent bacterium, such as for example, at least about 100 times or at least about 10 times more of an isoprenoid than the parent bacterium. That bacterium is then cultured and used in subsequent steps.

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After selecting the mutant bacterium that produces the desired level of an isoprenoid, an expression vector is introduced into the bacterium using any of the methods set forth above or described in the examples. Any of the expression vectors defined herein may be introduced into the mutant cell. Preferably, the expression vector contains SEQ ID NO:42.

Once the expression vector is introduced into the mutant bacteria, a stable transformant is selected that produces at least about 1.1 times, such as about 5 to about 20 times, more of an isoprenoid than the untransformed mutant. The selected transformant is then cultured under conditions suitable for isoprenoid production, and then the isoprenoid is isolated from the cell or the culture medium.

A further step in this method is introducing a mutation into the mutant bacterium that
results in the increased production of an isoprenoid compound by the bacterium. The
mutation may be selected from at least one of the following: inactivating the polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) pathway, increasing expression of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase,
increasing expression of FPP synthase, increasing expression of an enzyme in a carotenoid

biosynthetic pathway, and increasing the expression of an enzyme for converting isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) to dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP).

The inactivating of the PHA pathway may be achieved by selecting for a mutant bacterium that does not express a polypeptide encoded by *phaB* (nucleotide positions 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177) or by disrupting expression of the wild type *phaB* gene by homologous recombination using SEQ ID NO:177 or fragments thereof.

In this method, increasing expression of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase may be achieved by introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector containing a polynucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:175 or nucleotide positions 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177 operably linked to an expression control sequence. In this method, increasing expression of FPP synthase may be achieved by introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector containing a polynucleotide sequence represented by nucleotides 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 operably linked to an expression control sequence. In this method, increasing expression of a carotenoid gene may be achieved by introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence that encodes one or more enzymes in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway, such as for example a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:180, 182, and 184 operably linked to an expression control sequence.

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In this method, it is preferred that the isoprenoid compound is isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP). It is also preferred that the isoprenoid compound is a carotenoid, such as for example, phytoene, lycopene, β -carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adoni-xanthin, cryptoxanthin, echinenone, adonirubin, and combinations thereof.

Another embodiment of the invention is a microorganism of the genus *Paracoccus*, which microorganism has the following characteristics: (a) a sequence similiarity to SEQ ID NO:12 of >97% using a similarity matrix obtained from a homology calculation using GeneCompar v. 2.0 software with a gap penalty of 0%; (b) a homology to R-1512, R1534, R114 or R-1506 of >70% using DNA:DNA hybridization at 81.5°C; (c) a G+C content of its genomic DNA that varies less than 1% from the G+C content of the genomic DNA of R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506; and (d) an average DNA fingerprint that clusters at about 58% similarity to strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506 using the AFLP procedure of Example 2, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

Methods for determining each of these characteristics are fully set forth in Example 2, and it is contemplated when these methods are used that microorganisms meeting the above criteria will be readily identifiable. It is preferred that a microorganism of the present invention have each characteristic set forth above (*i.e.*, a-d). However, any combination of the characteristics a-d, which provides sufficient information to taxonomically validly describe a microorganism belonging to the same species as R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506, with the exception of *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966) is also within the scope of the invention.

Another embodiment of the invention is a microorganism of the genus *Paracoccus*, which microorganism has the following characteristics: (a) 18:1w7c comprising at least about 75% of the total fatty acids of the cell membranes; (b) an inability to use adonitol, i-erythritol, gentiobiose, β -methylglucoside, D-sorbitol, xylitol and quinic acid as carbon sources for growth; and (c) an ability to use L-asparagine and L-aspartic acid as carbon sources for growth, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

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Methods for determining each of these characteristics are also fully set forth in Example 2, and it is contemplated when these methods are used that microorganisms meeting the above criteria will be readily identifiable. It is preferred that a microorganism of the present invention have each characteristic set forth above (*i.e.*, a-c). However, any combination of the characteristics a-c, which provides sufficient information to taxonomically validly describe a microorganism belonging to the same species as R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506, with the exception of *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966) is also within the scope of the invention.

Another embodiment of the invention is a microorganism of the genus *Paracoccus*, which microorganism has the following characteristics: (a) an ability to grow at 40°C; (b) an ability to grow in a medium having 8% NaCl; (c) an ability to grow in a medium having a pH of 9.1; and (d) a yellow-orange colony pigmentation, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

Methods for determining each of these characteristics are also fully set forth in Example 2, and it is contemplated when these methods are used that microorganisms meeting the above criteria will be readily identifiable. It is preferred that a microorganism of the present invention have each characteristic set forth above (*i.e.*, a-d). However, any combination of the characteristics a-d, which provides sufficient information to taxonomically validly describe a microorganism belonging to the same species as R114, R-1512, R1534,

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and R-1506, with the exception of *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966) is also within the scope of the invention.

A microorganism of the present invention may also be identified using any combination of the 11 characteristics set forth above, which provide sufficient information to taxonomically validly describe a microorganism belonging to the same species as R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506, with the exception of *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

In accordance with the foregoing the present invention provides

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- (1) an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 340 of SEQ ID NO:43, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 68-97 of SEQ ID NO:43;
 - (b) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 349 of SEQ ID NO:45, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:45;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 388 of SEQ ID NO:47, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 269-298 of SEQ ID NO:47;
 - (d) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 378 of SEQ ID NO:49, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 109-138 of SEQ ID NO:49;
 - (e) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 305 of SEQ ID NO:51, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 198-227 of SEQ ID NO:51;
 - (f) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 332 of SEQ ID NO:53, in particular an amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 81-110 of SEQ ID NO:53;
 - (g) a fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, wherein said fragment has at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues;
- (h) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, the fragment having the activity of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase;
 - (i) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42 or a complement of SEQ ID NO:42, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate

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- isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; and
- (j) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:43, 45, 47, 49, 51 or 53.
- (2) an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 287 of SEQ ID NO:159;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:159;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 159, the fragment having the activity of farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPP synthase);
- (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of FPP synthase; and
 - (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:159.
- 15 (3) an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 142 of SEQ ID NO:160;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:160;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 160, the fragment having the activity of 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase (DXPS);
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of DXPS;
 - (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:160.
 - (4) an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 390 of SEQ ID NO:178;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:178;
- (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 178, the fragment having the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase;
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase; and
 - (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:178.

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- (5) an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 240 of SEQ ID NO:179;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:179;
- (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 179, the 5 fragment having the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase;
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase; and
 - (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:179.
- (6) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:42, variants of SEQ ID NO:42 containing one or more substitutions according to the Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:42, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and 25 diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; in particular
 - (a) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 2622 to 3644 of SEQ ID NO:42, fragments thereof that encode a polypeptide having HMG-CoA reductase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 2622 to 3644 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having HMG-CoA reductase activity, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 2622 to 3644 of SEQ ID NO:42;
 - (b) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42,

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variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase activity, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42.

- (c) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 4687 to 5853 of SEQ ID NO:42, variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having HMG-CoA synthase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 4687 to 5853 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having HMG-CoA synthase activity, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42;
 - (d) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 5834 to 6970 of SEQ ID NO:42, variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having mevalonate kinase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 5834 to 6970 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having mevalonate kinase activity, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42;
- (e) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 6970 to 7887 of SEQ ID NO:42, variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having phosphomevalonate kinase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 6970 to 7887 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a

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polypeptide having phosphomevalonate kinase activity, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42; or (f) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 7880 to 8878 of SEQ ID NO:42, variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 7880 to 8878 of SEQ ID NO:42, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase activity, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide consisting of nucleotides 7880 to 8878 of SEQ ID NO:42, more particularly a polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 3641 to 4690 of SEQ ID NO:42;

(7) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity or a polypeptide having the activity of XseB, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:157, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of FPP synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity, and the activity of XseB, in particular

(a) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a nucleotide sequence spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID NO:157, variants thereof containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having the function of XseB, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 59-292 of SEQ ID

NO:157, or the complement of such a sequence, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having the function of XseB, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide consisting of nucleotides 59 to 292 of SEQ ID NO:157;

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(b) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a FPP synthase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of such a sequence, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having FPP synthase activity, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide consisting of nucleotides 295 to 1158 of SEQ ID NO:157;

- (c) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of the nucleotide sequence spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of such a sequence, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase activity, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide consisting of nucleotides 1185 to 1610 of **SEQ ID NO:157**;
- (8) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of acetyl-CoA 30 acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:177, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:177, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, in particular

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- (a) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 1 to 1170 of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 1 to 1170 of SEQ ID NO:177, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177;
- (b) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table (Table 14), fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides spanning residues 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177, or a complement thereof, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity, more particularly an isolated polynucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177;
- (9) an isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, SEQ ID NO:177, and combinations thereof;
- (10) an expression vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence of any one of (6) (a) to (6) (f), (7) (a) to (7) (c), (8) (a), (8) (b) or (9), in particular an expression vector wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to an expression control sequence, e.g. an expression vector further comprising a polynucleotide sequence that encodes an enzyme in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway, more particularly an expression vector wherein the polynucleotide sequence is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:180, SEQ ID NO:182, SEQ ID NO:184, and combinations thereof which are operably linked to an expression control sequence;
- (11) an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-mev-op16-1, pBBR-K-mev-op16-2, pDS-mvaA, pDS-idi, pDS-hcs, pDS-mvk, pDS-pmk, pDS-mvd, pDS-His-mvaA, pDS-His-idi, pDS-His-hcs, pDS-His-mvk, pDS-His-pmk, pDS-His-mvd, pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, pBBR-K-Zea4-down, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3,

pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-pmk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3, pDS-His-phaA, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, and combinations thereof, in particular

- 5 (a) an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-mev-op16-1 and pBBR-K-mev-op16-2,
 - (b) an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, and pBBR-K-Zea4-down;
 - (c) an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, and combinations thereof;
 - (d) an expression vector which is pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3;
 - (e) an expression vector which is pDS-His-phaA; or

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- (f) an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, and pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW;
- (12) a cultured cell comprising the polynucleotide sequence of any one of (6) (a) to (f), (7) (a) to (c), (8) (a), (8) (b) or (9), or an expression vector of (10) or (11), or a progeny of the cell, wherein the cell expresses a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence, in particular a cell which is further characterized by a feature selected from
 - (a) further comprising a polynucleotide sequence that encodes an enzyme in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway, more particularly a cultured cell wherein the polynucleotide sequence that encodes an enzyme in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:180, 182, and 184, or a progeny of the cell, wherein the cell expresses polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotide sequences, and
 - (b) from being a member of a group selected from yeast, fungus, bacterium and alga, in particular a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Paracoccus*, *Flavobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Alcaligenes*, *Erwinia*, *E. coli*, and *B. subtilis*, more particularly *Paracoccus*, more particularly *Paracoccus* selected from the group consisting of R-1506, R-1512, R1534, and R114;
- (13) a method of producing a carotenoid comprising culturing a cell of (12) under conditions permitting expression of a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence, and isolating the carotenoid from the cell or the medium of the cell;
- (14) a method of making a carotenoid-producing cell comprising:
- (a) introducing into a cell a polynucleotide sequence encoding an enzyme in the mevalonate pathway, which enzyme is expressed in the cell; and

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Paracoccus;

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- (b) selecting a cell containing the polynucleotide sequence of step (a) that produces a carotenoid at a level that is about 1.1-1,000 times the level of the carotenoid produced by the cell before introduction of the polynucleotide sequence,
- in particular a method selected from a method characterized by a feature selected from
- (i) the selecting step comprising selecting a cell containing the polynucleotide sequence of step (a) that produces a carotenoid at a level that is about 1.5-500 times, particularly about 100 times, or at least about 10 times, the level of the carotenoid produced by the cell before introduction of the polynucleotide sequence;
- (ii) the cell producing from about 1 mg/L to about 10 g/L of a carotenoid.

 (iii) the cell being selected from the group consisting of a yeast, fungus, bacterium, and alga, in particular selected from the group consisting of *Paracoccus*, *Flavobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Alcaligenes*, *Erwinia*, *E. coli*, and *B. subtilis*, more particularly from
- (iv) the cell in step (a) being a mutant cell, in particular being selected from the group consisting of R114 and R1534, in particular the mutant cell producing about 1.1-1,000 times, in particular about 1.5-500 times, more particularly at least about 100 times more or at least about 10 times more, the level of a carotenoid compared to its non-mutant parent;
- (v) the polynucleotide sequence being selected from polynucleotide sequences of (6)

 (a) to (f), (7) (a) to (c), (8) (a), (8) (b) and (9), in particular wherein the polynucleotide sequence is operably linked to an expression control sequence;
 - (vi) the polynucleotide sequence being an expression vector of (10) or (11);
 - (vii) the introducing step being selected from the group consisting of transformation, transduction, transfection, lipofection, electroporation, conjugation, and biolistics. (viii) the carotenoid being selected from the group consisting of phytoene, lycopene,
 - β -carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, cryptoxanthin, echinenone, adonirubin, and combinations thereof, in particular the carotenoid being zeaxanthin;
- 30 (15) a method for engineering a bacterium to produce an isoprenoid compound comprising:
 - (a) culturing a parent bacterium in a medium under conditions permitting expression of an isoprenoid compound, and selecting a mutant bacterium from the culture medium that produces about 1.1-1,000 times more of an isoprenoid compound than the parent bacterium;

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(b) introducing into the mutant bacterium an expression vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:42 operably linked to an expression control sequence; and

- (c) selecting a bacterium that contains the expression vector and produces at least about 1.1 times more of an isoprenoid compound than the mutant in step (a), in particular
- (i) a method further comprising introducing a mutation into the mutant bacterium, more particularly a method wherein the mutation causes an effect selected from at least one of the following: inactivating the polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) pathway, increasing expression of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, increasing expression of farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) synthase, increasing expression of an enzyme in a carotenoid pathway, increasing the expression of an enzyme for converting isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) to dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP),
- most particularly a method wherein inactivating of the PHA pathway comprises selecting for a mutant bacterium that does not express a polypeptide encoded by *phaB* (nucleotide positions 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO: 177) or by disrupting expression of the wild type *phaB* gene by homologous recombination using SEQ ID NO:177 or a fragment thereof, or
- a method wherein increasing expression of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase comprises introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:175 or nucleotide positions 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177 operably linked to an expression control sequence, or
- a method wherein increasing expression of FPP synthase comprises introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence represented by nucleotides 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 operably linked to an expression control sequence, or
- a method wherein increasing expression of an enzyme in a carotenoid pathway comprises introducing into the mutant bacterium a vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting SEQ ID NOs:180, 182, and 184 operably linked to an expression control sequence;
- (b) a method wherein the isoprenoid is isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP).
- (c) a method wherein the isoprenoid is a carotenoid, in particular a method wherein the carotenoid is selected from the group consisting of phytoene, lycopene, β -carotene, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, cryptoxanthin, echinenone, adonirubin, and combinations thereof;

- (d) a method wherein the parent bacterium is a *Paracoccus*, in particular R-1512 or R-1506, or R1534 or R114, in particular wherein the mutant is R114;
- (16) a microorganism of the genus *Paracoccus*, which microorganism has the following characteristics:
- (i) a sequence similarity to SEQ ID NO:12 of >97% using a similarity matrix obtained from a homology calculation using GeneCompar v. 2.0 software with a gap penalty of 0%;
 - a homology to strain R-1512, R1534, R114 or R-1506 of >70% using DNA:DNA hybridization at 81.5°C;
- a G+C content of its genomic DNA that varies less than 1% from the G+C content of the genomic DNA of R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506; and an average DNA fingerprint that clusters at about 58% similarity to strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506 using the AFLP procedure of Example 2, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966);
- (ii) 18:1w7c comprising at least about 75% of the total fatty acids of the cell membranes;
 - an inability to use adonitol, i-erythritol, gentiobiose, β -methylglucoside, D-sorbitol, xylitol and quinic acid as carbon sources for growth; and
 - an ability to use L-asparagine and L-aspartic acid as carbon sources for growth, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966); or
 - (iii) an ability to grow at 40°C;
 - an ability to grow in a medium having 8% NaCl;
 - an ability to grow in a medium having a pH of 9.1; and
- a yellow-orange colony pigmentation, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

The following examples are provided to further illustrate certain aspects of the present invention. These examples are illustrative only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Example 1: Analytical and Biochemical Methods

30 (a) Analysis of Carotenoids

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<u>Sample preparation</u>. A solvent mixture of 1:1 dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) was first prepared. This solvent mixture was stabilized by the addition of butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT, 0.5 g/l solvent mixture). Four milliliters of the stabilized DMSO/THF mixture was added to 0.4 ml of bacterial culture in a disposable 15-ml poly-

propylene centrifuge tube (gives a final dilution factor of 1/11). The tubes were capped and mixed using a Vortex mixer for 10 seconds each. The samples were then put on a Brinkmann Vibramix shaker for 20 minutes. The tubes were centrifuged at room temperature for 4 minutes at 4000 rpm and aliquots of the clear yellow/orange supernatant were transferred into brown glass vials for analysis by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

HPLC. A reversed phase HPLC method was developed for the simultaneous determination of astaxanthin, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, β-carotene, and lycopene. The method was also able to separate the main cis-isomers of zeaxanthin. Chromatography was performed using an Agilent 1100 HPLC system equipped with a thermostatted autosampler and a diode array detector. The method parameters were as follows:

Column:

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YMC Carotenoid C30 column, particle size 5 micron

250* 4.6mm I.D., steel

(YMC, Part No. CT99S052546WT)

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Guard column: Pelliguard LC-18 cartridge, 20 mm

(SUPELCO, Part No. 59654)

Mobile phase:

Methanol (MeOH)/Methyl tert-butyl ether (TBME) gradient

	% MeOH	% TBME	
Start	80	20	
10 min	65	35	
20 min	10	90	

Run time: 28 min; Typical column pressure: 90 bar at start; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min.;

Detection: UV at 450 nm; Injection volume: 10 µl; Column temperature: 15°C 20 Reagents. Methanol and TBME were HPLC grade and were obtained from EM Science and J.T. Baker, respectively. DMSO (Omnisolve) was purchased from EM Science. THF (HPLC solvent) was from Burdick and Jackson.

Calculations. Quantitative analyses were performed with a two level calibration using external standards (provided by Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel, Switzerland). Calculations were based on peak areas.

Selectivity. The selectivity of the method were verified by injecting standard solutions of the relevant carotenoid reference compounds. The target compounds (all-trans-carotenoids) were completely separated and showed no interference. Some minor cis isomers may coelute, although these potentially interfering isomers are rare and need not be considered in routine analyses. The retention times of the compounds are listed in Table 1.

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Table 1. HPLC retention times for carotenoids.

Carotenoid	Retention time (min.)	Carotenoid	Retention time (min.)
Astaxanthin	6.99	Canthaxanthin	9.95
Adonixanthin	7.50	Cryptoxanthin	13.45
15-cis-Zeaxanthin	7.80	β-Carotene	17.40
13-cis-Zeaxanthin	8.23	Lycopene	21.75
all-trans-Zeaxanthin	9.11		

Linearity. 25 Milligrams of all-trans-zeaxanthin were dissolved in 50 ml of DMSO/THF mixture (giving a final zeaxanthin concentration 500 μg/ml). A dilution series was prepared (final zeaxanthin concentrations of 250, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1, and 0.1 μg/ml) and analyzed by the HPLC method described above. A linear range was found from 0.1 μg/ml to 250 μg/ml. The correlation coefficient was 0.9998.

Limit of detection. The lower limit of detection for zeaxanthin by this method was determined to be 60 μg/l. A higher injection volume and optimization of the integration parameters made it possible to lower the detection limit to approximately 5 μg/l.

Reproducibility. The retention time for all-trans-zeaxanthin was very stable (relative standard deviation (RSD), 0.2 %). The peak area reproducibility, based on ten repetitive analyses of the same culture sample, was determined to be 0.17 % RSD for all trans-zeaxanthin and 1.0 % for cryptoxanthin.

(b) Preparation of crude extracts and enzyme assay methods.

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Preparation of crude extracts. Crude extracts of Paracoccus and E. coli were prepared by resuspending washed cell pellets in 1 ml of extraction buffer (buffer used depended on the enzyme being assayed – compositions are specified along with each enzyme assay procedure described below). Cell suspensions were placed in a 2-ml plastic vial and disrupted by agitation with glass beads using a Mini Bead Beater 8 (Biospec Products, Bartlesville, OK, USA). Disruption was performed at 4°C using a medium agitation setting. The disrupted preparations were centrifuged at 21,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C to sediment the cell debris, and the supernatants were used directly for enzyme assays.

Protein determinations. Protein concentrations in crude extracts were determined by the method of Bradford [Anal. Biochem. 72:248-254 (1976)] using the Bio-Rad Protein Assay

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Reagent (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Bovine serum albumin was used as the reference protein for construction of standard curves.

Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase assays. Crude extracts were prepared in 150 mM EPPS (N-[2-hydroxyethyl] piperizine-N'-[3-propanesulfonic acid]) buffer, pH 8.0. Assays were performed in the thiolysis direction according to the method described by Slater et al. [J. Bacteriol. 180:1979-1987 (1998)]. This assay measures the disappearance of acetoacetyl-CoA spectrophotometrically at 304 nm. Reaction mixtures contained 150 mM EPPS buffer (pH 8.0), 50 mM MgCl₂, 100 μM CoA, 40 μM acetoacetyl-CoA and crude extract. Reactions were carried out at 30°C and were initiated by addition of crude extract. The disappearance of acetoacetyl-CoA at 304 nm was monitored using a SpectraMAX Plus plate reader (Molecular Devices Corp., Sunnyvale, CA, USA) and a quartz microtiter plate (any standard spectrophotometer can also be used). Activity (expressed as U/mg protein) was calculated using a standard curve constructed with acetoacetyl-CoA (1 unit of activity = 1 μmol acetoacetyl-CoA consumed/min.). The lower limit of detection of Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity was 0.006 U/mg.

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HMG-CoA synthase assays. HMG-CoA synthase was assayed according to the method of Honda et al. [Hepatology 27:154-159 (1998)]. In this assay, the formation of HMG-CoA from acetyl-CoA and acetoacetyl-CoA is measured directly by separating the reaction product and substrates by HPLC. Crude extracts were prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0). Reaction mixtures (0.1 ml) contained 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1 mM EDTA, 20 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM acetoacetyl-CoA, 0.8 mM acetyl-CoA and crude extract. Reactions were pre-incubated for 2 minutes at 30°C before adding the crude extract. After 5 minutes of reaction at 30°C, the reactions were stopped by adding 0.2 ml of 200 mM tetra-butyl ammonium phosphate (TBAP, dissolved in methanol-water (3:2, final pH was 5.5) and containing 0.2 mM propionyl-CoA as an internal recovery standard). The mixture was then centrifuged for 3 minutes at 21,000 x g at 4°C and subsequently kept on ice until analyzed by reversed phase ion-pair HPLC. HMG-CoA and propionyl-CoA were separated from acetyl-CoA and acetoacetyl-CoA using a Nova-Pak C18 column (3.9 x 150 mm, Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, USA). The injection volume was 20 µl, the mobile phase was 50 mM TBAP dissolved in methanol-water (1:1, final pH was 5.5), and the flow rate was 1.0 ml/min. HMG-CoA and propionyl-CoA were detected by absorbance at 254 nm. HMG-CoA produced in the reaction was quantified by

comparison with a standard curve created using authentic HMG-CoA. Activity is defined

as U/mg protein. One unit of activity = 1 nmol HMG-CoA produced/min. The lower

limit of detection of HMG-CoA synthase was about 1 U/mg.

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HMG-CoA reductase assays. Crude extracts were prepared in 25 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) containing 50 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA and a protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA, catalog #P-2714). Assays were performed according to the method of Takahashi et al. [J. Bacteriol. 181:1256-1263 (1999)]. This assay measures the HMG-CoA dependent oxidation of NADPH spectrophotometrically at 340nm. Reaction mixtures contained 25 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), 50 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mM dithiothreitol, 0.3 mM NADPH, 0.3 mM R,S-HMG-CoA and crude extract. Reactions were performed at 30°C and were initiated by the addition of HMG-CoA. HMG-CoA-dependent oxidation of NADPH was monitored at 340 nm using a SpectraMAX Plus plate reader (Molecular Devices Corp., Sunnyvale, CA, USA) and a quartz microtiter plate (any standard spectrophotometer may be used). Activity (expressed as U/mg protein) was calculated using a standard curve constructed with NADPH (1 unit of activity = 1 µmol NADPH oxidized/min.). The lower limit of detection of HMG-CoA reductase activity was 0.03 U/mg.

Mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase and mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase

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assays. The preparation of substrates and the assay procedures for mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase and mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase have been described in detail by Popják [Methods Enzymol. 15:393-425 (1969)]. For all assays, one unit of enzyme activity is defined as 1µmol of product formed/minute. In addition to these spectrophotometric and radiochromatographic assays, alternate methods, for example using HPLC separation of reaction substrates and products, can be used. The lower limit of detection of mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase and mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase is typically about 0.001 U/mg protein.

IPP isomerase assays. Crude extracts were prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5).

Assays were performed using the method of Spurgeon et al. [Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 230:445-454 (1984)]. This assay is based on the difference in acid-lability of IPP and DMAPP. Reaction mixtures (0.1 ml final volume) contained 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5), 2 mM dithiothreitol, 5 mM MgCl₂, 20 μ M [1-¹⁴C]-IPP and crude extract. Reactions were carried out at 30°C for 15 minutes and terminated by the addition of 0.3 ml of a mixture of concentrated HCl:methanol (4:1) and an additional incubation at 37°C for 20 min. Hexane (0.9 ml) was added and the tubes were mixed (4 times for 10 seconds using a vortex mixer). After centrifugation (21,000 x g, 5 minutes), 0.6 ml of the hexane layer was transferred to a scintillation vial, scintillation fluid was added, and the radioactivity counted. Activity is expressed as U/mg protein. One unit of activity = 1 pmol [1-¹⁴C]-IPP

incorporated into acid labile products/min. The lower limit of detection of IPP isomerase activity was 1 U/mg.

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<u>FPP synthase assays</u>. Crude extracts were prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0). The FPP synthase assay procedure was similar to the IPP isomerase assay described above, being based on the difference in acid lability of IPP and FPP (Spurgeon et al., supra). Reaction mixtures (0.1 ml final volume) contained 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0),

2 mM dithiothreitol, 5 mM MgCl₂, 20 μ M [1-¹⁴C]-IPP, 25 μ M GPP (geranyl pyrophosphate) and crude extract. Reactions were carried out at 30°C for 15 minutes and terminated by the addition of 0.3 ml of a mixture of concentrated HCl:methanol (4:1) and an additional incubation at 37°C for 20 minutes. Hexane (0.9 ml) was added and the tubes were mixed (4x, 10 seconds using a vortex mixer). After centrifugation (21,000 x g, 5 minutes), 0.6 ml of the hexane layer was transferred to a scintillation vial, scintillation fluid was added, and the radioactivity counted. Units of enzyme activity, and the lower limit of detection, were the same as defined above for IPP isomerase. In cases where high IPP isomerase activity interferes with measurement of FPP synthase activity, crude extract may be preincubated for 5 minutes in the presence of 5mM iodoacetamide to inhibit IPP

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isomerase activity.

GGPP synthase assays. Crude extracts were prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 2 mM dithiothreitol. GGPP synthase was assayed according to the procedure of Kuzuguchi et al. [J. Biol. Chem. 274:5888-5894 (1999)]. This assay is based on the same principle as described above for FPP synthase. Reaction mixtures (0.1 ml final volume) contained 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 2 mM dithiothreitol, 5 mM MgCl₂, 20 μ M [1- 14 C]-IPP, 25 μ M FPP and crude extract. All reaction conditions and subsequent treatment of samples for scintillation counting were identical to those described above for FPP synthase. Treatment of extract with iodoacetamide to inhibit IPP isomerase activity may also be used as above. Units of enzyme activity, and the lower limit of detection, were the same as defined above for IPP isomerase.

Acetoacetyl-CoA reductase assays. Crude extracts are prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5) containing 50 mM KCl and 5 mM dithiothreitol. Acetoacetyl-CoA reductase was assayed according to the procedure of Chohan and Copeland [Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 64:2859-2863 (1998)]. This assay measures the acetoacetyl-CoA-dependent oxidation of NADPH spectrophotometrically at 340 nm. Reaction mixtures (1 ml) contain 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.5), 15 mM MgCl₂, 250 μ M NADPH, and 100 μ M acetoacetyl-CoA. Reactions are performed at in a quartz cuvette at 30°C and are initiated by the addition of acetoacetyl-CoA. Activity (expressed as U/mg protein) was calculated using a standard curve constructed with NADPH (1 unit of activity = 1 μ mol NADPH oxidized/min). The lower limit of detection of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase activity is about 0.01 U/mg.

Example 2: Taxonomic Reclassification of Flavobacterium sp. as Paracoccus

This Example describes the taxonomic re-classification of the zeaxanthin-producing bacterium formerly designated *Flavobacterium* sp. strain R-1512 (ATCC 21588) as *Paracoccus* sp. strain R-1512 (ATCC 21588). A comprehensive genomic and

biochemical/physiological analysis was performed by the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms/Laboratorium voor Microbiologie, Universiteit Gent (BCCM™/LMG), using state-of-the-art methods currently accepted as the scientific standards for bacterial classification. Besides *Paracoccus* sp. strain R-1512, several other bacteria belonging to the genus *Paracoccus* were included in the study (summarized in Table 2).

10 Table 2. Bacteria used in taxonomic study.

Bacterium	Strain designation	Source or reference
Paracoccus sp.	R-1512 (ATCC 21588)	ATCC (environmental isolate)
		US 3,891,504
Paracoccus sp.	R1534	mutant derived from R-1512; US 6,087,152
Paracoccus sp.	R114	mutant derived from R-1512; This work
Paracoccus sp.	R-1506	environmental isolate; This work
Paracoccus sp.	MBIC3024	H. Kasai, Kamaishi Institute, Japan
Paracoccus sp.	MBIC3966	H. Kasai, Kamaishi Institute, Japan
Paracoccus sp.	MBIC4017	H. Kasai, Kamaishi Institute, Japan
Paracoccus sp.	MBIC4020	H. Kasai, Kamaishi Institute, Japan
P. marcusii	DSM 11574 ^T	Harker et al., infra
P. carotinifaciens	E-396 ^T	Tsubokura et al., infra
P. solventivorans	DSM 6637 ^T	Siller et. al., Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.
		46:1125-1130 (1996)

Strains R1534 and R114 are mutants derived from strain R-1512 by classical mutagenesis and screening for improved zeaxanthin production. The primary screening was accomplished by selecting the highest color intensity producing colonies. A secondary screening

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was accomplished in liquid culture media by the HPLC methods according to Example 1. Strain R-1506 is an independent isolate obtained from the same initial screening of environmental microorganisms that provided strain R-1512. Strains MBIC3024, MBIC3966, MBIC4017 and MBIC4020 were identified as members of the genus *Paracoccus* by the nucleotide sequences of their 16S rDNA genes (DNA sequences were deposited in the public EMBL database, *see* Table 5). *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T and *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* E-396^T are recently described type strains of carotenoid-producing bacteria [Harker et al., Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 48:543-548 (1998); Tsubokura et al., Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 49:277-282 (1999)]. *Paracoccus solventivorans* DSM 6637^T was included as a "control" strain, being a member of the genus *Paracoccus* but distantly related to the other bacteria used.

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Preliminary experiments resulted in the following conclusions. Each of the methods set forth herein has a well-recognized ability to define taxonomic relatedness or relative degree of similarity between organisms. The methods and their use for delineating bacterial taxa were described and compared in detail by Van Damme et al., Microbiological Reviews 60:407-438 (1996) and Janssen et al., Microbiology 142:1881-1893 (1996).

- (1) Fatty acid analysis of the cell membranes of strains R1534 and R114 showed that the two strains were highly similar and indicated a taxonomic relatedness of these strains to *Paracoccus denitrificans* and *Rhodobacter capsulatus*.
- 20 (2) One-dimensional gel electrophoresis of cellular proteins showed a high similarity (i.e., a relatedness at the intra-species level) between R1534 and R114, but the profiles did not justify allocation of these strains to either R. capsulatus or P. denitrificans.
 - (3) DNA:DNA hybridization between strain R1534 and R. capsulatus LMG2962^T and P. denitrificans LMG4218^T confirmed that strain R1534 is neither R. capsulatus nor P. denitrificans.
 - (4) Sequencing of 16S rDNA genes from strains R1534 and R114 showed that these organisms belong to the genus *Paracoccus*, but that they represent a new species. The highest degree of sequence similarity was observed with the 16S rDNA gene of *Paracoccus* sp. strains MBIC3966, MBIC4020 and MBIC3024.
- 30 (5) DNA fingerprinting of strains R1534 and R-1512 using Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP™) showed high overall similarity of the genomic DNA from the two strains, indicating an infraspecific relatedness (*i.e.* AFLP™ can differentiate between two members of the same species).

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In the following sections, the results and conclusions of the present comprehensive taxonomic study of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R-1512 (and its mutant derivatives R1534 and R114) are set forth.

16S rDNA sequencing and phylogenetic study. The bacteria set forth in Table 2 were grown in LMG medium 185 ((TSA) BBL 11768 supplemented where necessary with 1.5% Difco Bacto agar). Genomic DNA was prepared according to the protocol of Niemann et al. [J. Appl. Microbiol. 82:477-484 (1997)]. Genes coding for 16S rDNA were amplified from genomic DNA from strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506 by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the primers shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Primers used for PCR amplification of DNA coding for 16S rDNA in *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114, and R-1506.

Primer name ^a	Sequence (5'→3')	SEQ ID NO	Position ^b
16F27	AGA GTT TGA TCC TGG CTC AG	SEQ ID NO:1	8-27
16F38	CTG GCT CAG GAC/T GAA CGC TG	SEQ ID NO:2	19-38
16R1522	AAG GAG GTG ATC CAG CCG CA	SEQ ID NO:3	1541-1522

^aF, forward primer; R, reverse primer. Forward primer 16F27 (Synonym: PA) was used for strains R1534 and R-1506, while forward primer 16F38 (Synonym: ARI C/T) was used for strains R-1512 and R114. The reverse primer 16R1522 (Synonym: PH) was used for all strains.

^bHybridization position referring to *E. coli* 16S rDNA gene sequence numbering.

The PCR-amplified DNAs were purified using the Qiaquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen GmbH, Hilden, Germany). Complete sequencing was performed using an Applied Biosystems, Inc. 377 DNA Sequencer and the protocols of the manufacturer (Perkin-Elmer,

Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA, USA) using the "ABI PRISM™ Big Dye™ Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit (with AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase, Fs)". The primers used for DNA sequencing are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Primers used for sequencing PCR-amplified segments of genes coding for 16S rDNA in *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506.

Primer name ^a /-	Sequence (5'→3')	SEQ ID NO	Position ^b
Synonym			

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16F358/*Gamma	CTC CTA CGG GAG GCA GCA GT	SEQ ID NO:4	339-358
16F536/*PD	CAG CAG CCG CGG TAA TAC	SEQ ID NO:5	519-536
16F926/*O	AAC TCA AAG GAA TTG ACG G	SEQ ID NO:6	908-926
16F1112/*3	AGT CCC GCA ACG AGC GCA AC	SEQ ID NO:7	1093-1112
16F1241/*R	GCT ACA CAC GTG CTA CAA TG	SEQ ID NO:8	1222-1241
16R339/Gamma	ACT GCT GCC TCC CGT AGG AG	SEQ ID NO:9	358-339
16R519/PD	GTA TTA CCG CGG CTG CTG	SEQ ID NO:10	536-519
16R1093/3	GTT GCG CTC GTT GCG GGA CT	SEQ ID NO:11	1112-1093

^aF, forward primer; R, reverse primer.

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Five forward and three reverse primers were used to obtain a partial overlap of sequences, ensuring highly reliable assembled sequence data. Sequence assembly was performed using the program AutoAssembler (Perkin-Elmer, Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA, USA). Phylogenetic analysis was performed using the software package Gene-ComparTM (v. 2.0, Applied Maths B.V.B.A., Kortrijk, Belgium) after including the consensus sequences (from strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506) in an alignment of small ribosomal subunit sequences collected from the international nucleotide sequence library EMBL. This alignment was pairwise calculated using an open gap penalty of 100% and a unit gap penalty of 0%. A similarity matrix was created by homology calculation with a gap penalty of 0% and after discarding unknown bases. A resulting tree was constructed using the neighbor-joining method.

The nucleotide sequence of the 16s rDNA gene from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R-1512 is illustrated as SEQ ID NO:12. The distance matrix, presented as the percentage of 16S rDNA sequence similarity, between strain R-1512 and its closest relatives, is shown in Table 5. The sequences from strains R-1512 and its mutant derivatives R1534 and R114 were identical. The sequence from R-1506 differed by only one nucleotide from the sequence from latter strains. This demonstrated strains R-1512 and R-1506 are phylogenetically highly related and likely belong to the same species (confirmed by DNA:DNA hybridization, see below). Comparison of the R-1512 and R-1506 sequences with those publicly available at the EMBL library located R-1512 and R-1506 in the genus *Paracoccus*. However, the sequence similarities observed with all currently taxonomically validly described *Paracoccus* species was <97%, the value generally accepted as the limit for a possible relatedness at the species level [Stackebrandt and Goebel, Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.

^bHybridization position referring to *E. coli* 16S rDNA gene sequence numbering.

44:846-849 (1994)]. This demonstrated that strains R-1512 (and its mutant derivatives) and R-1506 belong to one or two new *Paracoccus* species. Sequence similarities of >97% (significant for a possible relationship at the species level), were observed between four unnamed *Paracoccus* strains and strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506, suggesting that one or more of the unnamed (MBIC) strains may relate at the species level to strains R-1512 and R-1506. Based on cluster analysis (phylogenetic tree depicting the phylogenetic relatedness between *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506, MBIC3966, and other members of the genus *Paracoccus*), strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and four unnamed *Paracoccus* strains (MBIC3024, MBIC3966, MBIC4017 and MBIC4020) were selected for DNA:DNA hybridization experiments to analyze species relatedness.

Table 5. Distance matrix, presented as the percentage of 16S rDNA sequence similarity, between *Paracoccus* sp. strain R-1512 and its closest relatives.

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Strain ^a	EMBL Accession number	% Similarity
R-1512	-	100
R1534	-	100
R114	-	100
R-1506	-	99.9
Paracoccus sp. MBIC3966	AB018688	100
Paracoccus sp. MBIC3024	AB008115	98.2
Paracoccus sp. MBIC4020	AB025191	98.1
Paracoccus sp. MBIC4036	AB025192	97.0
Paracoccus sp. MBIC4017	AB025188	96.9
Paracoccus sp. MBIC4019	AB025190	96.8
Paracoccus sp. MBIC4018	AB025189	96.4
Paracoccus marcusii DSM 11574 ^T	Y12703	96.2
Paracoccus carotinifaciens E-396 ^T	AB006899	96.1
Paracoccus solventivorans DSM 6637 ^T	Y07705	95.4
Paracoccus thiocyanaticus THIO11 ^T	D32242	95.3
Paracoccus aminophilus JCM 7686 ^T	D32239	95.1
Paracoccus alcaliphilus JCM 7364 ^T	D32238	95.0

Paracoccus pantotrophicus ATCC 35512 ^T	Y16933	95.0
Paracoccus denitrificans ATCC 17741 ^T	Y16927	94.8
Paracoccus versutus IAM 12814 ^T	D32243	94.7
Paracoccus kocurii JCM 7684 ^T	D32241	94.6
Paracoccus aminovorans JCM 7685 ^T	D32240	94.4
Paracoccus alkenifer A901/1 ^T	Y13827	94.3
Rhodobacter capsulatus ATCC 11166 ^T	D16428	92.9

^aType strains are followed by a ¹

DNA:DNA hybridization and determination of G+C content. The bacteria set forth in Table 5 were grown in LMG medium 185. Genomic DNA was prepared according to the protocol of Wilson [In Ausabel et al. (eds.), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,
Greene Publishing and Wiley Interscience, New York, 2.4.1-2.4.5 (1987)]. The G+C content of the DNA's was determined by HPLC according to Mesbach et al. [Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 39:159-167 (1989)] as modified by Logan et al. [Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 50:1741-1753 (2000)]. Reported values are the mean of these measurements on the same DNA sample. DNA:DNA hybridizations were performed using the initial renaturation rate method as described by De Ley et al. [Eur. J. Biochem. 12:133-142 (1970)]. The hybridization temperature was 81.5°C. For this method, an average deviation of +/-5.8% has been reported by Vauterin et al. [Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 45:472-489 (1995)]. The G+C content of the bacterial DNA's and the results of the DNA hybridization experiments are summarized in Table 6.

15 Table 6. G+C content (mol %) of DNA from *Paracoccus* spp. strains and per cent DNA homology between the strains.

Strain	%G+C	% DNA	% DNA Homology						
R-1512	67.6	100							
R1534	67.7	96	100						_
R114	67.5	100	97	100					
R-1506	67.5	94	90	88	100				
MBIC3024	65.4	31	ndª	nd	31	100			
MBIC3966	66.9	93	nd	nd	88	32	100		_
MBIC4017	67.2	32	nd	nd	31	24	24	100	

MBIC4020	68.4	27	nd	nd	25	25	23	34	100
L			1.	l	i				

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Strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and MBIC3966 showed a DNA homology of >70% (the generally accepted limit for species delineation [Wayne et al., Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 37:463-464 (1987)], and therefore belong to the same species within the genus *Paracoccus*. The G+C content of these five strains varied from 66.9%-67.7%, thus remaining within 1%, characteristic for a well defined species. On the other hand, the low DNA homology between strains MBIC3024, MBIC4017 and MBIC4020 and strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and MBIC3966 showed that MBIC3024, MBIC4017 and MBIC4020 each belong to a different genomic species within the genus *Paracoccus*.

DNA fingerprinting using AFLPTM. AFLPTM is a PCR-based technique for whole genome 10 DNA fingerprinting via the selective amplification and selective visualization of restriction fragments [Vos et al., Nucleic Acids Research 23:4407-4414 (1995); Janssen et al., supra]. In this analysis, Paracoccus sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506, MBIC3966, and Paracoccus marcusii DSM 11574^T were compared to evaluate infraspecies relatedness. These bacteria were grown in LMG medium 185. Genomic DNA from each of these bacteria was 15 prepared according to the protocol of Wilson (supra). Purified DNA was digested by two restriction enzymes, a 4-base cutter and a 6-base cutter. In this way, a limited number of fragments with two different ends and of suitable size for efficient PCR were obtained. Adaptors (small double-stranded DNA molecules of 15-20 bp) containing one compatible end were ligated to the appropriate "sticky" end of the restriction fragments. Both adap-20 tors are restriction halfsite-specific, and have different sequences. These adaptors serve as binding sites for PCR primers. Here, the restriction enzymes used were ApaI (a hexacutter, recognition sequence GGGCC/C) and TaqI (a tetracutter, recognition sequence T/GCA). The sequences of the adaptors ligated to the sticky ends generated by cleavage with the restriction enzymes are shown in Table 7 (SEQ ID Nos:13-22). PCR was 25 used for selective amplification of the restriction fragments. The PCR primers specifically annealed with the adaptor ends of the restriction fragments. Because the primers contain, at their 3' end, one so-called "selective base" that extends beyond the restriction site into the fragment, only those restriction fragments that have the appropriate complementary sequence adjacent to the restriction site were amplified. The sequences of the six PCR 30 primer combinations used are also shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Adaptors and PCR primers used for AFLP™ analysis.

		1
	Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Adaptors corresponding to 1	restriction enzyme ApaI	
Adaptor 93A03	5'-TCGTAGACTGCGTACAGGCC-3'	SEQ ID NO:13
Adaptor 93A04	3'-CATCTGACGCATGT-5'	SEQ ID NO:14
Adaptors corresponding to 1	restriction enzyme TaqI	
Adaptor 94A01	5'-GACGATGAGTCCTGAC-3'	SEQ ID NO:15
Adaptor 94A02	3'-TACTCAGGACTGGC-5'	SEQ ID NO:16
	Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Primer combination 1 (PC A	1)	
A01	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCCA3'	SEQ ID NO:17
T01	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGA <u>A</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:18
Primer combination 2 (PC B		
A01	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCCA3'	SEQ ID NO:17
T02	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGAC3'	SEQ ID NO:19
Primer combination 3 (PC I	0)	
A02	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCC <u>C</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:20
T01	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGA <u>A</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:18
Primer combination 4 (PCI))	
A03	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCC <u>G</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:21
T03	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGAG3'	SEQ ID NO:22
Primer combination 5 (PC C		
A03	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCC <u>G</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:21
T01	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGAA3'	SEQ ID NO:18
Primer combination 6 (PC H	I)	<u> </u>
A03	5'GACTGCGTACAGGCCC <u>G</u> 3'	SEQ ID NO:21
T02	5'CGATGAGTCCTGACCGAC3'	SEQ ID NO:19

Following amplification, the PCR products were separated according to their length on a high resolution polyacrylamide gel using a DNA sequencer (ABI 377). Fragments that contained an adaptor specific for the restriction halfsite created by the 6-bp cutter were

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visualized by autoradiography due to the 5'-end labeling of the corresponding primer with ³²P. The electrophoretic patterns were scanned and numerically analyzed with Gel-Compar™ 4.2 software (Applied Maths, B.V.B.A., Kortrijk, Belgium) and clustered using the Pearson curve matching coefficient and unweighted pair group averages linking [clustering methods were reviewed by Sneath and Sokal, In: Numerical Taxonomy. Freeman & Son, San Francisco (1973)].

In all six primer combinations (PC A-H, Table 7), the DNA fingerprints of *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534 and R114 were highly similar if not identical. In cases where minor differences were observed, reproducibility was not evaluated. The high similarity or identity among the three strains was expected as strains R1534 and R114 were derived from strain R-1512. With all primer combinations, strains R-1512, R1534 and R114 were clearly discriminated from strains R-1506 and MBIC3966, the latter two strains equally belonging to the new *Paracoccus* species. However, the fingerprints provide no clear indication that strains R-1512, R1534 and R114 are more related to either R-1506 or MBIC3966. Under the conditions used, the five strains of the new species cluster at an average level of about 58% similarity (this value is the mean of the six values of the branching points of the new species in the six AFLP™ experiments (six primer combinations)), and the cluster can clearly be discriminated from the profile of *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T, the type strain of a phylogenetically related carotenoid-producing *Paracoccus* species. The mean similarity value of the six branching points for *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T and the new species was about 11%.

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Fatty acid analysis. The fatty acid composition of the cell membranes of *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506, MBIC3966 were compared to the type strains *P. marcusii* DSM 11574^T, *P. carotinifaciens* E-396^T and *P. solventivorans* DSM 6637^T. The

25 bacteria were grown for 24 hours at 28°C in LMG medium 185. The fatty acid compositions were determined by gas chromatography using the commercial system MIDI (Microbial Identification System, Inc., DE, USA). Extraction and analysis of fatty acids was performed according to the recommendations of the MIDI system. Table 8 summarizes the results for all strains tested. For the five strains of the new *Paracoccus* species (R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506, MBIC3966), the mean profile was calculated. All eight organisms showed a comparable fatty acid composition of their cell membranes, with 18:1 w7c as the major compound. Only minor differences in fatty acid composition were observed between the new *Paracoccus* species and the three type strains.

<u>Utilization of carbon sources for growth</u>. For testing the aerobic utilization of carbon sources, BIOLOG-SF-N Microplate microtiter plates (Biolog Inc., Hayward, CA, USA) containing 95 substrates were used with the exception that the substrate in well E6 was D,L-lactic acid methyl ester instead of the usual sodium salt of D,L-lactic acid. Cells from each of the strains identified in Table 9 were grown for 24 hours at 28°C in LMG medium 12 (Marine Agar, Difco 0979). A cell suspension with a density equivalent to 0.5 McFarland units was prepared in sterile distilled water. From this suspension, 18 drops were transferred into 21 ml of AUX medium (API 20NE, bioMérieux, France) and mixed gently. 0.1 Milliliters of the suspension was transferred to each well of the BIOLOG MicroPlates, and the plates were incubated at 30°C. Wells were visually checked for growth after 48 hours and after 6 days. Also, at 6 days the visual scoring was confirmed by reading the microtiter plates using the BIOLOG plate reader.

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The results of the BIOLOG analysis are shown in Table 9. Growth (positive reaction) was determined as increased turbidity compared to the reference well without substrate. A distinction was made between good growth (+), weak growth (±) and no growth (-). 15 Results in parentheses are those obtained after 6 days if different from the results obtained after 48 hours. A question mark indicates an unclear result at 6 days. Of the 95 carbon sources tested, 12 could be used, and 47 could not be used, for growth by all five strains comprising the new Paracoccus species (R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and MBIC3966). These five strains gave variable growth responses to the remaining 36 substrates. The new 20 Paracoccus species could be distinguished from the two other carotenoid-producing bacteria (P. marcusii DSM 11574^T and P. carotinifaciens E-396^T) by their inability to use seven carbon sources (adonitol, i-erythritol, gentiobiose, β-methylglucoside, D-sorbitol, xylitol and quinic acid). Two carbon sources that were utilized by all five members of the new Paracoccus species (L-asparagine and L-aspartic acid) were not used for growth by P. 25 marcusii DSM 11574^T.

Table 8. Fatty acid composition of cell membranes of *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506, MBIC3966 and three type strains of other *Paracoccus* species, i.e. *P. marcusii* DSM 11574^T, *P. carotinifaciens* E-396^T and *P. solventivorans* DSM 6637^T

	Mean % for:	% for:				
Name	R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and MBIC3966	DSM 11574 ^T	E-396 ^T	DSM 6637 ^T		
10:0 3OH	4.9 ± 1.1	6.2	3.4	3.6		

Unnamed 11.799	3.6 ± 0.5	4.9	2.8	3.0		
Unnamed 15.275	1.5 ± 0.3	2.9	1.1	NDa		
16:0	0.3 ± 0.2	ND	0.3	0.7		
17:1 w8c	ND	ND	0.6	0.8		
17:0	0.1 ± 0.1	ND	0.3	1.3		
18:1 w7c	80.5 ± 1.8	80.3	84.0	79.0		
	Mean % for:	% for:				
Name	R-1512, R1534, R114, R-1506 and MBIC3966	DSM 11574 ^T	E-396 ^T	DSM 6637 ^T		
18:0	3.6 ± 0.4	2.6	5.2	6.6		
18:0 3OH	0.6 ± 0.4	ND	ND	ND		
19:0	ND	ND	ND	0.7		
20:1 w7c	0.8 ± 0.2	ND	0.2	2.0		
Summed feature 2	2.7 ± 0.4	3.0	2.1	2.6		
Summed feature 3	0.7 ± 0.5	ND	0.2	ND		
TOTAL	99.3	99.9	100.2	100.3		

^a ND, not detected

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Biochemical tests. Selected biochemical features were tested using the API 20NE strip (bioMérieux, France). Cells from each of the bacterial strains identified in Table 10 were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12. Cell suspensions were prepared and strips inoculated according to the instructions of the manufacturer. Strips were incubated at 28°C and results determined after 24 and 48 hours. The results are summarized in Table 10. Of the nine features tested, only one (urease activity) gave a variable response among the five strains of the new *Paracoccus* species. These nine tests did not differentiate between the new *Paracoccus* species and *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T and *P. carotini-faciens* E-396^T.

Table 9. Utilization of carbon sources for growth by Paracoccus spp. strains.

R1512	R1534	R114	R1506	MBIC	DSM	E-396 ^T	DSM
				3966	11574 ^T		6637 ^T

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	<u></u>		_	T <u>-</u>	-	_		T_
α-Cyclodextrin	-			- -	-			ļ -
Dextrin	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-(±)
Glycogen	-		_	-	-	-		_
Tween 40	-	-	-	_	-	-	-(?)	-
Tween 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GalNAc	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
	R1512	R1534	R114	R1506	MBIC	DSM	E-396 ^T	DSM
					3966	11574 ^T		6637 ^T
GlucNAc	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-(?)
Adonitol	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
L-Arabinose	-	-	-	-	-	+		+
D-Arabitol	+	+	+	+	±(+)	+	+	-
Cellobiose	±(+)	±(+)	-(?)	-(+)	-(±)	+	+	-(+)
i-Erythritol	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
D-Fructose	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
L-Fucose	-	-	_	-	-	-	+	-
D-Galactose	+	+	+	±(+)	±(+)	+	+	-(±)
Gentiobiose	_	_	-	-	-	+	+	-(±)
α-D-Glucose	+	+	+	±(+)	-(+)	+	±(+)	+
m-Inositol	+	+	+	-(+)	-(+)	+	-(±)	-
α-Lactose	+	±(+)	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	+	+	±(+)
Lactulose	-(±)	-(+)	-(+)	·-(±)	-	+	+	-(+)
Maltose	+	+	-(+)	-(+)	-(±)	+	+	-(+)
D-Mannitol	+	+	+	+	-(+)	+	+	-(±)
D-Mannose	+	+	+	+	-(±)	+	+	-(+)
D-Melibiose	+	+	+	-(+)	-(+)	+	+	-(?)
β-Methylgluc	-	_	-	_	-	+	+	+

D-Psicose								 	г
L-Rhamnose	D-Psicose	-(+)	±(+)	±(+)	-	-(+)	-	±	-
D-Sorbitol -	D-Raffinose	-	.		-	-	-(+)	+	-
Sucrose + + ±(+) -(+) -(+) +	L-Rhamnose	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-(?)
D-Trehalose	D-Sorbitol	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
R1512 R1534 R114 R1506 MBIC 3966 11574T E-396T OSM 6637T Turanose	Sucrose	+	+	±(+)	-(+)	-	+	+	+
Turanose -(+) -(+) - - - + - - - - + + + + - - + + + - - + + - - + + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - - + -	D-Trehalose	+	+	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	+	+	+
Turanose		R1512	R1534	R114	R1506	MBIC	DSM	E-396 ^T	DSM
Xylitol - - - - + + - Methylpyruvate ± - ± -(?) ± - + -(±) MMSucc ±(+) ± -(±) -(±) -(±) -(±) + - Acetic acid - ± ± - - - + Cis-aconitic acid - ± ± - - + - Citric acid - ± ± - - ± - - Formic acid - - - - - - - - GalActone -(±) -(±) -(±) - - - -(±)						3966	11574 ^T		6637 ^T
Methylpyruvate ± -(?) ± -(±) + -(±) MMSucc ±(+) ± -(±) -(+) -(+) + - Acetic acid - ± ± - - + + Cis-aconitic acid - ± ± - - + -	Turanose	-(+)	-(+)	•	-		+	+	+
MMSucc ±(+) ± -(±) -(+) -(+) + - Acetic acid - ± ± - - ± - - + Cis-aconitic acid - ± ± - - ± -	Xylitol	-			-	-	+	+	-
Acetic acid + + + + Cis-aconitic acid - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + GHBA + + + + +	Methylpyruvate	±	_	±	-(?)	±	-	+	-(±)
Cis-aconitic acid	MMSucc	±(+)	±	-(±)	-(+)	-(±)	-(+)	+	_
acid - ± ± - - ± -	Acetic acid	- !	-	±	-	-	-	-	+
Citric acid - ± ± ± ±		_	±	土	-	-	±	-	_
Formic acid	acid		<u> </u>						
GalAlactone $-(\pm)$ <	Citric acid	-	土	±	_	-	±	_	_
GalacturonicA	Formic acid	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_
D-Gluconic acid +	GalAlactone	-(±)	-(±)	-(±)	-	-	-	-(±)	-(?)
acid -	GalacturonicA	-	-	-	-	-	-(+)	-(±)	-
GlucuronicA	l (+	+	+	-(±)	-(±)	+	+	+
GlucuronicA \pm $+$ $+$ $-(\pm)$ $ \pm(+)$ $ -$ AHBA $-(\pm)$ $ -(\pm)$ $ -(\pm)$ $-(\pm)$	acid								
AHBA -(±)(±)(+)	GlucosaminicA	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHBA + + + -(±) ± -(+) + + GHBA	GlucuronicA	±	+	+	-(±)	_	±(+)	-	_
GHBA	AHBA	-(±)	-	-(±)	-	-(+)	-	-	-
	внва	+	+	+	-(±)	±	-(+)	+	+
PHPAA(+)	GHBA	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
	PHPAA	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-(+)
Itaconic acid	ļ .								

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AKBA	_		-	-	-	-	-	-(±)
AKGA	-	-	_	-(±)	-(?)	-(±)	-(+)	-(±)
AKVA	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
LAME		-	-	-	-		-	
Malonic acid		_		-	-	-	_	-
Propionic acid	_	±	<u>±</u>	-	-	<u>±</u>	+	+
	R1512	R1534	R114	R1506	MBIC 3966	DSM 11574 ^T	E-396 ^T	DSM 6637 ^T
Quinic acid	_	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
SaccA	-(+)	±	-	-(±)	-	-	-	-
Sebacic acid	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	-(±)	-	-(+)	-
Succinic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-(+)	±	-(?)
BromosuccA	_		-	_	-	±	_	-
Succinamic acid	-	_	-	-	_	-(+)	-(+)	-
Glucuronamide	-	-	-	-	-(±)	-	-	-
Alaninamide	_	_	-	-	-	-(+)	+	-
D-Alanine	-	-	-(+)	-	-	-	-	-
L-Alanine	+	+	+	+	-	-(+)	+	+
L-Alanyl- glycine	-(+)	-	-(+)	-	_	-	-(+)	-(?)
L-Asparagine	+	+	±(+)	+	±(+)	-	+	-
L-Aspartic acid	+	+	±(+)	-(+)	-(+)	-	+	_
L-Glutamic acid	+	+	+	+	±(+)	-(+)	+	-(+)
GAA	-	-	-	-(±)	-	-	_	-
GGA	-(?)	-	-	-(3)	-	_	-(±)	-
L-Histidine	-	_	-	-	-	-(?)	-	+
HydPro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
L-Leucine	-(±)	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	-	-(+)	-(?)	-(+)

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L-Ornithine	I -	-(+)	±(+)	-(±)	Τ_	_	-(+)	_
								_
L-Phenylalanine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-Proline	+	+	+	+	_	-(+)	+	+
PyroGluA	+	+	+	+	±(+)	-(+)	+	-
D-Serine	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	_
L-Serine	±	±(+)	-(+)	-(±)	-(+)	-(+)	-(+)	+
	R1512	R1534	R114	R1506	MBIC 3966	DSM 11574 ^T	E-396 ^T	DSM 6637 ^T
L-Threonine	-	-	-	-	_	-(+)	_	-
D,L-Carnitine	- .	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
GABA	-	-	-	-	-(+)	_	-(+)	-(+)
Urocanic acid	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-(+)
Inosine	-	-(±)	-	-	-	-(±)	-(+)	-(+)
Uridine	-	-	-	-	-	-(±)	-(+)	-
Thymidine	-	-	-	-	-	-(±)	-(±)	-
PEA	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Putresceine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2- Aminoethanol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,3-Butanediol	-	<u>-</u>	-	-		-	~	-
Glycerol	+	+	+	-(+)	-	+	+	
GlycP	-	-	-	_	-(±)	-	_	-
Gluc-1-P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(±)	-
Gluc-6-P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GalNAc: N-Acetyl-D-galactosamine; GlucNAc: N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine; β-Methylgluc: β-Methylglucoside; MMSucc: Mono-methylsuccinate; GalAlactone: D-Galactonic acid lactone; GalacturonicA: D-Galacturonic acid; GlucosaminicA: D-Glucosaminic acid; GlucuronicA: D-Glucuronic acid; AHBA: α-Hydroxybutyric acid; BHBA: β-Hydroxybutyric acid; GHBA: γ-Hydroxybutyric acid; PHPAA: p-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid; AKBA:

α-Ketobutyric acid; AKGA: α-Ketoglutaric acid; AKVA: α-Ketovaleric acid; LAME: D,L-Lactic acid methyl ester; SaccA: D-Saccharic acid; BromosuccA: Bromosuccinic acid; GAA: Glycyl-L-aspartic acid; GGA: Glycyl-L-glutamic acid; HydPro: Hydroxy-L-proline; PyroGluA: L-Pyroglutamic acid; GABA: γ-Aminobutyric acid; PEA: Phenylethylamine; GlycP: D,L-α-Glycerolphosphate; Gluc-1-P: Glucose-1-phosphate; Gluc-6-P: Glucose-6-phosphate

Table 10. Biochemical features of *Paracoccus* spp. strains: 12 = R1512; 34 = R1534; 14 = R114, 06 = R1506; 66 = MBIC3966; $74 = DSM 11574^T$, $96 = E-396^T$, $37 = DSM 6637^T$

	12	34	14	06	66	74	96	37
Reduction nitrate to nitrite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Reduction nitrate to nitrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Indole from tryptophan	-	Ţ-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fermentation of glucose	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Arginine hydrolase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urease	S/+5	•	-	S/+5	+	-	-	-
Esculine hydrolysis ^a	weak	S/+5	S/+5	+	+	+	+	+
Gelatine hydrolysis ^b	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
β-Galactosidase	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

^a: β-glucosidase; ^b: protease; S / + 5: Slow + 5 days

10 <u>Physiological tests</u>. Several physiological and morphological tests were performed on the five strains of the new *Paracoccus* species, along with *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T, *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* E-396^T and *Paracoccus solventivorans* DSM 6637^T. The methods used for each test were as follows.

Temperature range for growth. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12.

A cell suspension with a density of between 1-2 McFarland units was prepared in sterile distilled water. From this suspension, 3 drops were transferred onto the agar surface of LMG medium 12. One drop was diluted by streaking, the other 2 drops were left undisturbed. The plates were incubated under aerobic conditions at 10°C, 25°C, 30°C, 33°C, 37°C and 40°C, and checked for growth after 24 hours, 48 hours and 5 days. Growth was determined as visual growth (confluent in the drops and as colonies in the streaks with

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diluted inoculum) compared to the growth at 30°C (i.e., the "control"). Scoring was done (vs. the control plate) as follows; better growth (++), good (equivalent to the control) growth (+), weaker growth (\pm), poor growth (\pm), and no growth (-). Results in parentheses are those observed in the streaks if different from the confluent growth in the undisturbed drops.

Salt tolerance. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12. A cell suspension with a density of between 1-2 McFarland units was prepared in sterile distilled water. From this suspension, 3 drops were transferred onto the agar surface of LMG medium 12 supplemented with NaCl to reach final concentrations of 3%, 6% and 8%. One drop was diluted by streaking, the other 2 drops were left undisturbed. The plates were incubated under aerobic conditions at 28°C and checked for growth after 24 hours, 48 hours and 5 days. Growth was determined as visual growth (confluent in the drops and as colonies in the streaks with diluted inoculum) compared to the growth without added NaCl (control). Scoring was done (vs. the control plate) as follows; better growth (++), good (equivalent to the control) growth (+), weaker growth (±), poor growth (±), and no growth (-). Results in parentheses are those observed in the streaks if different from the confluent growth in the undisturbed drops.

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pH Range for growth. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C in LMG medium 12. A cell suspension with a density of between 1-2 McFarland units was prepared in sterile distilled water. From this suspension, 3 drops were transferred into tubes containing 10 ml liquid LMG medium 12 with modified pH, giving final pH values after autoclaving of pH 6.1, pH 6.3, pH 7.0, pH 7.7, pH 8.1 and pH 9.1. The liquid cultures were incubated aerobically (with shaking) at 28°C. Growth was checked at 24 hours, 48 hours, 3 days and 6 days. Growth was determined as increased turbidity (measured as % transmission using the BIOLOG turbidimeter) compared to growth at pH 7.0 (control). Scoring was done (vs. the control) as follows; better growth (++), good (equivalent to the control) growth (+), weaker growth (±), poor growth (±), and no growth (-).

Starch hydrolysis. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A loopful of cells was taken from the plate and transferred as one streak onto the agar surface of LMG medium 12 supplemented with 0.2% soluble starch. Plates were then incubated under aerobic conditions at 28°C. When the strains had developed good growth (after 48 hours), the plate was flooded with lugol solution (0.5% I₂ and 1% KI in distilled water). Hydrolysis was determined as a clear zone alongside the growth (in contrast to the blue color of the agar where starch was not hydrolyzed).

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Denitrification. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A loopful of cells was taken from the plate and stabbed into tubes containing semi-solid (0.1% agar) LMG medium 12 supplemented with 1% KNO₃. The plates were incubated at 28° C for 5 days. Denitrification (N₂ from nitrate) was determined as gas formation alongside the stab.

Growth under anaerobiosis without electron acceptor added. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A loopful of cells was taken from the plate and streaked onto the agar surface of LMG medium 12. The agar plates were incubated under anaerobic conditions (ca. 10% CO₂ + ca. 90% N₂) at 30°C. Plates were checked for growth after 24 hours and after 5 days. Growth was determined visually and compared to the aerobic (control) condition. Scoring was done (vs. the control) as follows; better growth (++), good (equivalent to the control) growth (+), weaker growth (±), poor growth (\pm), and no growth (-).

Growth under anaerobic conditions with glucose added (fermentation). Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A loopful of cells was taken from the plate and stabbed into tubes containing the basal agar medium of Hugh and Leifson [J. Bacteriol. 66:24-26 (1953)]. Paraffin oil was added to the top of the medium, and the tubes were incubated at 30°C. Tubes were checked for growth and acid formation after 48 hours and after 5 days. Growth was determined visually. Scoring was done as follows; good growth (+), poor growth (±), and no growth (-).

Growth under anaerobic conditions with KNO₃ as electron acceptor. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A loopful of cells was taken from the plate and streaked onto the agar surface of LMG medium 12 supplemented with 0.1% KNO₃. The plates were incubated under anaerobic conditions (ca. 10% CO₂ + ca. 90% N₂) at 30°C, and checked for growth after 3 days. Growth was determined as visual growth compared to the aerobic (control) condition. Scoring was done (vs. the control) as follows; better growth (++), good (equivalent to the control) growth (+), weaker growth (±), poor growth (±), and no growth (-).

Catalase and oxidase reactions. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12 plates. A positive result for catalase activity was the production of gas bubbles after suspending a colony in one drop of 10% H₂O₂. A positive result for oxidase activity was the development of a purple-red color after rubbing a colony on filter paper soaked with 1% tetramethylparaphenylene.

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Colony pigmentation. Cells were grown for 5 days at 28°C on LMG medium 12. Color of colonies was observed visually.

Cell morphology and motility. Cells were grown for 24 hours at 28°C on LMG medium 12. Cell suspensions were made in sterile saline. Cell morphology and motility were observed microscopically using an Olympus light microscope equipped with phase contrast optics (magnification 1000x).

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The results of the physiological and morphological tests are summarized in Table 11. The five strains of the new *Paracoccus* species responded essentially identically in all physiological and morphological tests performed. The tests that gave identical responses for all five strains of the new *Paracoccus* species and that allowed discrimination of these organisms from *Paracoccus marcusii* DSM 11574^T and/or *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* E-396^T were: growth at 40°C, growth with 8% NaCl, growth at pH 9.1, and colony pigmentation.

Zeaxanthin production in strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506 strains. Strains R-1512, R1534, R114, and R-1506 were grown in ME medium, which contains (per liter distilled water): 5 g glucose, 10 g yeast extract, 10 g tryptone, 30 g NaCl and 5 g MgSO₄·7H₂O. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 7.2 with 5N NaOH before sterilizing by autoclaving. All cultures (25-ml volume in 250-ml baffled Erlenmeyer flasks with plastic caps) were grown at 28°C with shaking at 200 rpm. Seed cultures were inoculated from frozen glycerolized stocks and grown overnight. Aliquots were transferred to the experimental flasks to achieve an initial optical density at 660 nm (OD₆₆₀) of 0.16. Cultures were then grown at 28°C with shaking at 200 rpm. Growth was monitored throughout the cultivation and at 6, 10 (or 15 for strain R114), and 24 hours, an aliquot of the culture was removed for analysis of carotenoids by the method described in Example 1.

The doubling times of strains R-1512, R1534 and R-1506 under these conditions were 0.85 hours, 1.15 hours and 1.05 hours, respectively. Strain R114 reproducibly exhibited a biphasic growth profile; the doubling time of strain R114 in the initial phase was 1.4 hours while the doubling time in the second phase was 3.2 hours.

Table 12 shows the zeaxanthin production and Specific Formation (zeaxanthin production normalized to OD₆₆₀) by the *Paracoccus* sp. strains in ME medium. The data are averages of four independent experiments, and within each experiment each strain was tested in duplicate flasks. The improved zeaxanthin production in the classically-derived mutant strains R1534 and R114 compared to the parental strain R-1512 is clearly shown. Zea-

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xanthin production by strain R-1506 was approximately the same as strain R-1512. No other carotenoids were detected in any of the cultures.

Table 11. Physiological characteristics of *Paracoccus* spp. strains: 12 = R1512; 34 = R1534; 14 = R114, 06 = R1506; 66 = MBIC3966; $74 = DSM 11574^T$, $96 = E-396^T$, $37 = DSM 6637^T$

Time [days]	12	34	14	06	66	74	96	37			
	Growth	Growth at 10°C									
1	-	-	-	-	-		_	-			
5	±(<u>±</u>)	±(±)	±(-)	±(±)	±(-)	±(<u>±</u>)	±(±)	±(±)			
	Growth	at 25°C									
1	+	+	+	+	+ (<u>±</u>)	+ (<u>±</u>)	+ (<u>±</u>)	+(-)			
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
	Growth	at 30°C									
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
	Growth	at 33°C									
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
	Growth	at 37°C									
1	+	+	+(±)	+	+	±(-)	±(-)	+			
5	+	+	+	+	+	±(-)	±(±)	+			
	Growth	at 40°C			-1						
1	+	+ (<u>±</u>)	+(-)	+ (±)	±(-)	-	-	+(*)			
5	+	+ (<u>±</u>)	+(-)	+	+(-)	-	-	+(*)			
	Growth	with 3%	NaCl				1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±			
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
	Growth	with 6%	NaCl								
1	+ (±)	± (±)	±(±)	+	±(±)	±(-)	±(-)	_			
5	+	+	+	+	+(*)	+(±)	+ (±)	-			

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Time [days]	12	34	14	06	66	74	96	37		
	Growth	Growth with 8% NaCl								
1	+ (±)	±(±)	±(-)	+(±)	±(±)	_	-	-		
5	+	+	+	+	+(*)	±(-)	±(-)	-		
	Growth	at pH 6.	1							
1	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-		
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Growth	at pH 6.3	3							
1	+	+	+	+	+	±	+	±		
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Growth	at pH 7.0)	•		· ····································				
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Growth	at pH 7.7	7							
1	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	± .		
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Growth	at pH 8.1	<u> </u>							
- 1	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	±		
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Growth	at pH 9.1	<u> </u>			•				
1	±	+	-	<u>-</u>	+	-	-	_		
6	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		
	Starch h	ydrolysis		1	1	·				
	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-		
	Denitrification									
		-		-	-	-	-	+		
	Growth	in anaero	obiosis w	ithout el	ectron acc	eptor add	led			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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12	34	14	06	66	74	96	37
 Growth	in anaer	obiosis w	vith gluco	se added (fermenta	ition)	
-	-	-	-	-	_	-	<u></u>
Growth	in anaer	obiosis w	vith KNC	3 added		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catalas	e reaction	1	•				
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oxidase	reaction	1					
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gram st	tain						
-	•	1	-	-	-	-	-
Motility	7						
-	•	-	-	_	-	-	-
Colony	pigment	ation		_			
Y - O	Y - O	Y - O	Y - O	Y - O	O - P	O-P	PΥ
Cell mo	rphology	7				,	
S to C	S to C	S to C	С	S to C	S	S	S
Cell din	nensions	(µm)					
0.8 x	0.8 x	0.8 x	0.9 x	0.8 x	0.8 x	0.9 x	0.8 x
1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2 to	1.5 to	2.0 to	1.5 to
				1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0

Y -O: yellow-orange; O - P: orange-pink; P Y: pale yellow; S to C: short rod to coccoid; S: short rod; C: coccoid

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Table 12. Zeaxanthin production by *Paracoccus* sp. strains R-1512, R1534, R114 and R-1506.

		Zeaxanth	nin (mg/l)	Specific l	Formation
				(mg zeax	anthin/OD ₆₆₀)
Strain	Time (h)	Average	Standard Deviation	Average	Standard Deviation
R-1512	6	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.04
-	10	2.05	0.70	0.25	0.08
	24	3.78	0.59	0.38	0.06
R1534	6	0.75	0.10	0.26	0.02
	10	3.45	0.57	0.43	0.07
	24	9.13	0.97	0.95	0.06
R114	6	0.65	0.17	0.86	0.24
	15	7.53	1.12	1.13	0.21
	24	19.7	1.82	2.68	0.20
R-1506	6	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.01
	10	1.35	0.31	0.19	0.04
	24	3.55	0.68	0.38	0.07

Example 3: IPP Biosynthesis via the Mevalonate Pathway in the Zeaxanthin-Producing Paracoccus sp. strain R114.

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In order to determine the biosynthetic origin (*i.e.*, the mevalonate or DXP pathway) of isoprenoid precursors in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114, a "retrobiosynthesis" approach [Eisenreich and Bacher, In: Setlow (ed.), Genetic Engineering, Principles and Methods, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York 22:121-153 (2000)] was taken. This predictive approach for data analysis permits the unequivocal assessment of glucose catabolism from the analysis of a single down-stream natural product. In the present work, this involved growth of the bacterium in media containing various binary mixtures of unlabeled glucose and specific ¹³C-labeled glucoses, followed by purification of the zeaxanthin produced and analysis of the labeling patterns by NMR spectroscopy. Details of the methods used and the experimental results are given below.

Growth of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 for ¹³C labeling experiments. Unlabelled D-glucose monohydrate was purchased from Fluka (Milwaukee, WI, USA). [U-¹³C₆]-D-Glucose was purchased from Isotec (Miamisburg, OH, USA), while [1-¹³C₁] D-glucose, [2-¹³C₁] D-glucose and [6-¹³C₁] D-glucose were from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories (Andover, MA, USA). Yeast extract and peptone (from casein, pancreatically digested) were purchased

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from EM Science (Gibbstown, NJ, USA). All other salts and solvents were analytical grade and were purchased from standard chemicals suppliers.

All cultures were initiated from frozen cell suspensions (cell density of 12 OD₆₆₀ units, 25% glycerol, stored at -70°C). One ml of thawed cell suspension was used to inoculate precultures (500-ml baffled shake flasks) containing 100 ml of 362F/2medium having the following composition: 30 g/l D-glucose, 10 g/l yeast extract, 10 g/l peptone, 5 g/l NaCl, 2.5 g/l MgSO₄·7H₂O, 0.75 g/l (NH₄)₂HPO₄, 0.625 g/l K₂HPO₄, 187.5 mg/l CaCl₂·2H₂O, 0.2 g/l (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂·6H₂O, 15 mg/l ZnSO₄·7H₂O, 12.5 mg/l FeCl₃·6H₂O, 5 mg/l MnSO₄·H₂O, 0.5 mg/l NiSO₄·6H₂O, 15 mg/l Na-EDTA and 9.375 μl/l HCl (37% stock solution). The initial pH of the medium was 7.2.

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The pre-culture was incubated at 28°C with shaking at 200 rpm for 24 h, after which time the OD_{660} was about 22 absorbance units. The main cultures were grown in Bioflo 3000 bioreactors (New Brunswick Scientific, Edison, NJ, USA) containing 362F/2 medium containing the following composition: 30 g/l total D-glucose (see below for ratios of ¹³Clabeled:unlabeled glucose), 20 g/l yeast extract, 10 g/l peptone, 10 g/l NaCl, 5 g/l MgSO₄·7H₂O, 1.5 g/l (NH₄)₂HPO₄, 1.25 g/l K₂HPO₄, 0.4 g/l (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂·6H₂O, 375 mg/l CaCl₂·2H₂O, 30 mg/l ZnSO₄·7H₂O, 25 mg/l FeCl₃·6H₂O, 10 mg/l MnSO₄·H₂O, 1 mg/l NiSO₄·6H₂O, 30 mg/l Na-EDTA and 18.75 μl/l HCl (37% stock solution). The amounts of each ¹³C-labeled glucose used (expressed as a percentage of the total 30 g/l glucose in the medium) in four separate experiments were: Condition 1, 4% [U-13C₆] D-glucose; Condition 2, 50% $[1^{-13}C_1]$ D-glucose; Condition 3, 25% $[2^{-13}C_1]$ D-glucose + 1% $[U^{-13}C_6]$ Dglucose; Condition 4, 25% [6-13C1] D-glucose + 1% [U-13C6] D-glucose. A control with only unlabeled glucose was also included. For Conditions 1 and 2 (and the unlabeled control), the culture volume was 2 l, while the culture volume for Conditions 3 and 4 was 1 1. The bioreactors were inoculated with pre-culture (20 ml/l initial volume) and cultivation proceeded for 22-24 hours, at which time no glucose was left in the medium. Cultivation conditions were: 28°C, pH 7.2 (controlled with 25% H₃PO₄ and 28% NH₄OH), dissolved oxygen controlled (in a cascade with agitation) at a minimum of 40%, agitation rate and aeration rate 300 rpm (minimum) and 1 vvm, respectively.

Purification of zeaxanthin. At the end of the cultivations, the cultures were cooled down to 15°C. Five hundred ml of absolute ethanol was added per liter of culture and stirring was continued at 100 rpm for 20 min. The treated culture was centrifuged for 20 min. at 5000 x g, and the supernatant was discarded. The wet pellet was then extracted with 5 volumes of THF for 20 min. with stirring. The extracted mixture was centrifuged, the

supernatant saved and the resulting pellet extracted a second time with 1 volume THF under the same conditions and again centrifuged. The supernatants (extracts) were combined and concentrated to 50 ml by rotary evaporation. Five milliliters of hexane were added to the concentrated THF solution. After mixing, the system formed an emulsion that could be separated by centrifugation. The aqueous phase was collected, diluted with an equal volume of saturated NaCl solution and re-extracted with dichloromethane. The dichloromethane phase was collected and combined with the THF/hexane phase. The mixture of organic extracts was concentrated again in a rotary evaporator to remove dichloromethane. The solution was then applied to a silica gel column and eluted with a mixture of n-hexane and ether (1:1). A small light yellow band eluted first and was discarded. The main zeaxanthin product eluted in a broad band that moved slowly in the column. About 2 liters of solvent was needed to elute the main band completely. The eluate was collected in a round-bottomed flask and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation at 40°C. The residue was dissolved in a small amount of dichloroethane at 40°C and the solution was then allowed to cool slowly. Hexane was added to the mixture dropwise until a turbidity was observed. The crystallization was complete within 48 hours at 4°C. The crystals were collected on a paper filter, washed with cold methanol and dried under vacuum.

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NMR studies. Zeaxanthin was analyzed by NMR spectroscopy. For reference, the chemical structure of zeaxanthin is illustrated in the following formula

$$H_3^{16}$$
 CH_3^{16}
 $CH_3^$

¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded at 500.13 MHz and 125.6 MHz, respectively, with a Bruker DRX 500 spectrometer. Acquisition and processing parameters for one-dimensional experiments and two-dimensional INADEQUATE experiments were according to standard Bruker software (XWINNMR). The solvent was deuterated chloroform. The chemical shifts were referenced to solvent signals.

¹³C NMR spectra of the isotope labeled zeaxanthin samples and of the zeaxanthin sample at natural ¹³C abundance were recorded under the same experimental conditions. Integrals were determined for every ¹³C NMR signal, and the signal integral for each respective carbon atom in the labeled compound was referenced to that of the natural abundance material, thus affording relative ¹³C abundances for each position in the labeled

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molecular species. The relative abundances were then converted into absolute abundances from ¹³C coupling satellites in the ¹H NMR signal of H-18 at 1.71 ppm. In the ¹³C NMR spectrum of the multiply-labeled zeaxanthin sample each satellite was integrated separately. The integral of each respective satellite pair was then referenced to the total signal integral of a given carbon atom. Zeaxanthin comprises a total of eight isoprenoid moieties (2 DMAPP units and 6 IPP units); only 20 ¹³C NMR signals are observed due to chemical shift degeneracy.

In the experiment with the mixture of $[U^{-13}C_6]$ glucose and unlabeled glucose (1:7.5; w/w), all carbon atoms of zeaxanthin were labeled and showed satellites due to $^{13}C^{13}C$ couplings (Table 13). The signals of 4 carbon atoms have intense satellites due to $^{13}C^{13}C$ couplings (61.2 \pm 0.6 % in the global NMR signal intensity of a given atom, Table 13). The signal accounting for the methyl atoms C-17/C-17' displayed only weak ^{13}C -coupled satellites at a relative intensity of 6%. The central signals represent material derived from unlabeled glucose. The signals showed no evidence of long-range coupling. Carbon connectivity was easily gleaned from $^{13}C^{13}C$ coupling constants (Table 13) and from two-dimensional INADEQUATE experiments.

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Three of the carbon atoms acquired label from $[6^{-13}C_1]$ glucose. The other two carbons were labeled from $[2^{-13}C_1]$ glucose. No significant amounts of label were contributed to zeaxanthin by $[1^{-13}C_1]$ glucose.

The ¹³C abundance for all non-isochronous carbon atoms was determined by comparison with spectra of unlabeled zeaxanthin and by evaluation of the ¹H ¹³C coupling satellites in ¹H NMR spectra (Table 13). The fraction of jointly transferred carbon atom pairs in the experiment with [U-¹³C₆] glucose was determined by integration of the coupling satellites.

The labeling patterns of the IPP building block can be reconstructed accurately as shown by the standard deviations found for the reconstructed IPP precursor. The reconstructed labeling patterns of DMAPP and IPP were identical within the experimental limits.

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Table 13. NMR results for ¹³C labeled zeaxanthin produced by *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 supplied with ¹³C labeled glucoses.

Position	δ - ¹³ C	J _{CC} , Hz	¹³ C-labeled glucose precursor						
	ppm								
			[1- ¹³ C]-	[2- ¹³ C]-	[6- ¹³ C]-	[U-13Ce	;]glucose		
	134.08	44.2 (18, 18')	% ¹³ C	% ¹³ C	% ¹³ C	% ¹³ C	% ¹³ C ¹³ C		
1, 1'	37.13	36.0 (16,16')	1.10	10.71	2.22	3.47	61.2		
2, 2'	48.46	35.8 (3,3')	1.20	2.58	10.27	3.65	61.1		
3, 3'	65.10	35.8 (2,2')	1.12	12.47	2.38	3.64	60.4		
4, 4'	42.57	37.1	1.27	2.59	10.63	3.89	8.4		
5, 5'	126.17	44.2 (18, 18')	1.14	12.45	3.19	3.68	61.1		
6, 6'	137.77	56.4 (7,7')	1.30	2.15	9.98	3.60	60.4		
7, 7'	125.59	56.2 (6,6')	1.12	10.11	2.82	4.09	61.4		
8, 8'	138.50	71.6, 55.7	1.28	2.24	9.95	3.92	4.3, 5.0		
9, 9'	135.69	43.1 (19,19')	1.12	9.53	2.95	3.84	61.7		
10, 10′	131.31	59.7 (11,11')	1.21	3.18	9.61	3.80	61.1		
11, 11′	124.93	59.7 (10,10')	1.10	8.79	2.70	4.02	61.0		
12, 12′	137.57	70.5	1.20	2.01	8.80	3.59	5.1		
13, 13′	136.48	43.1 (20,20')	1.12	9.86	3.59	3.93	61.4		
14, 14	132.60	60.4 (15,15')	1.21	2.83	10.51	3.77	59.5		
15, 15′	130.08	60.4 (14,14')	1.12	9.18	3.33	4.02	61.2		
16, 16′	30.26	36.3 (1,1')	1.27	3.19	12.31	3.91	62.0		
17, 17′	28.73	34.9 (1,1')	1.30	3.43	12.31	3.88	6.0		
18, 18′	21.62	44.2 (5,5')	1.27	3.01	11.66	3.70	62.0		
19, 19′	12.82	43.1 (9,9')	1.29	3.12	11.64	3.86	62.3		
20, 20′	12.75	42.9 (13,13')	1.33	3.21	11.99	3.75	62.1		

The experimental labeling patterns determined above can be compared with various predictions, taking into account not only the mevalonate pathway vs. the DXP pathway for isoprenoid biosynthesis, but also different pathways of glucose metabolism. Eubacteria typically utilize glucose primarily via the glycolytic pathway or via the Entner-Doudoroff pathway. Glycolysis generates two triose phosphate molecules from glucose. The C-1 and C-6 of glucose are both diverted to the 3-position of the triose phosphates produced during glycolysis. On the other hand, in the Entner-Doudoroff pathway, glucose is converted to a mixture of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and pyruvate. The C-1 of glucose is

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exclusively diverted to C-1 of pyruvate, and the C-6 of glucose is exclusively diverted to C-3 of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate.

Intermediates and products of the glycolytic and Entner-Doudoroff pathways serve as starting material for both isoprenoid biosynthetic pathways. With regard to the mevalonate pathway, pyruvate as well as triose phosphate can be converted to the precursor acetyl-CoA. Glucose catabolism via the glycolytic pathway diverts label from C-1 as well as C-6 of glucose to the methyl group of acetyl-CoA. Glucose catabolism via the Entner-Doudoroff pathway results in loss of C-1 from glucose during the transformation of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.

The experimentally observed enrichment and ¹³C¹³C coupling patterns of the zeaxanthin 10 produced by Paracoccus sp. strain R114 were in perfect agreement with the labeling pattern required for zeaxanthin biosynthesis by the combination of the Entner-Doudoroff pathway and the mevalonate pathway. If both the glycolytic and Entner-Doudoroff pathways had been simultaneously operative under the experimental conditions used, at least some label from [1-13C1] glucose should have been contributed to the zeaxanthin. 15 Furthermore, the mevalonate pathway can at best contribute blocks of two carbon atoms to terpenoids, while in the DXP pathway three carbon units can be delivered to isoprenoids via triose phosphate precursors. Although such three-carbon blocks become separated by the rearrangement involved in the DXP pathway, blocks of three labeled carbon atoms can still be recognized via long-range coupling. Corresponding ¹³C-¹³C 20 long-range couplings have been observed in the biosynthesis of the carotenoid lutein from [2,3,4,5-13C₄] 1-deoxy-D-xylulose by cultured plant cells (Cantharantus roseus) [Arigoni et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 94:10600-10605 (1997)]. No such long-range coupling was observed in the present experiments with zeaxanthin produced by Paracoccus sp. strain R114. 25

It should be noted that while the results presented here confirm isoprenoid production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 via the mevalonate pathway, and indicate that, under the growth conditions used, there was little or no glucose metabolism via glycolysis, they do not rule out the possibility of some metabolism of glucose via the pentose phosphate pathway in addition to the Entner-Doudoroff pathway. Quantitative determination of glucose metabolism via the latter two pathways could be obtained by analysis of labeling patterns of pyruvate-derived amino acids (as was done for *Paracoccus denitrificans* [Dunstan et al., Biomedical and Environ. Mass Spectrometry 19:369-381 (1990)].

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Example 4: Cloning and Sequencing of the Genes Encoding IPP Isomerase and the Enzymes of the Mevalonate Pathway from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Culture conditions. Paracoccus sp. strain R114 was grown at 28°C in F-medium (10 g/l tryptone, 10 g/l yeast extract, 30 g/l NaCl, 10 g/l D-glucose, 5 g/l MgSO₄·7H₂O, pH 7.0) or in the pre-culture medium described in Example 3 above. Liquid cultures were grown in a rotary shaker at 200 rpm.

<u>Isolation of genomic DNA</u>. A 600-ml culture of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10,000 x g at 4°C and the pellet was washed once with 200 ml lysis buffer (0.1M NaCl, 50mM EDTA, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5) and once with 100 ml lysis buffer.

The final pellet was resuspended in 20 ml lysis buffer containing 50 mg lysozyme and 1 mg RNase A (DNase free). After incubation for 15 minutes at 37°C, 1.5 ml of 20% sodium N-lauroyl-sarcosinate and 2.25 mg of proteinase K were added. After incubation at 50°C for 30-60 minutes, the lysate was extracted with one volume of buffer-saturated phenol, pH 7.5-7.8 (LifeTechnologies, Rockville, MD, USA) by gentle but thorough mixing. The emulsion was centrifuged for 20 minutes at 30,000 x g and the aqueous phase was reextracted with phenol. The phases were separated as before and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with one volume phenol:chloroform (1:1). At this step centrifugation for 20 minutes at 3,200 x g in a swinging bucket rotor was sufficient to obtain satisfactory phase separation. After a final extraction with one volume of chloroform, 0.1 volume 3M sodium-acetate (pH 5.2) was added and the solution was overlaid with 2 volumes ice-cold ethanol. The precipitated DNA was spooled with a glass-rod, soaked in 70% ethanol for 5 minutes, rinsed with chloroform and then air dried for 5-10 minutes. The DNA was re-

<u>Isolation of λ -DNA</u>: The Qiagen[®] Lambda Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) was used following the manufacturer's instructions.

repeated as above to obtain a clear preparation.

suspended overnight in 5 ml TE (10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1mM EDTA). Since the solution was yellow due to traces of zeaxanthin, the organic extractions and the spooling were

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR): Oligonucleotides were purchased from LifeTechnologies (Rockville, MD, USA). PCR was performed in a GeneAmp® PCR system 9700 (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) using the GC-rich PCR system (Roche Molecu-

lar Biochemicals, Mannheim, Germany) according to the manufacturers instructions. Typically, the MgCl₂ concentration used was 1.5mM and the resolution solution was added to 1M final concentration.

<u>DNA Labeling and detection</u>: The PCR DIG Probe Synthesis Kit and the DIG
 Luminescent Detection Kit were used for DNA labeling and detection, respectively (both obtained from Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Mannheim, Germany)

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DNA sequencing: Sequencing reactions were performed using the BigDye® DNA sequencing kit (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) according to the manufacturers instructions. Sequencing reactions were purified on DyeExTM spin columns (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and fragment separation and detection was done with an ABI PrismTM 310 Genetic Analyzer (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

λ-library: A custom made library with partially Sau3AI digested Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA in lambda FIX® II was purchased from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA, USA).

Cloning, sequencing and characterization of the mevalonate pathway gene cluster from Paracoccus sp. strain R114. One of the enzymes of the mevalonate pathway, mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase, contains highly conserved regions spanning several amino acids. Three such regions were chosen from an alignment of all available eubacterial mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylases and oligonucleotides were designed using the preferred codon usage found in the carotenoid gene cluster of Paracoccus sp. strain R1534

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(Table 14).

The oligonucleotides designed from two homology regions are shown in Table 15. To 15 reduce the degree of degeneracy, sets of oligonucleotides were designed from each peptide. For instance, oligonucleotides mvd-103a-d differ only in the third nucleotide from the 3' end, each accounting for one possible codon for glycine (GGA, although rarely used, was included because of the close proximity to the 3' end). Alternate amino acids were accounted for by designing oligonucleotides to both residues, e.g. oligonucleotides mvd-20 101a and mvd-101b are specific for leucine or isoleucine, respectively, in the second position of peptide 1 (Table 15). PCR with oligonucleotides mvd-101 and mvd-104 or mvd-106, using Paracoccus sp. strain 114 DNA as template, gave a product of the expected size. The PCR product was cloned in the vector pCR[®]2.1-TOPO (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and sequenced. The cloned fragment was used as a probe for a Southern 25 analysis of Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA and was found to hybridize to a BamHI-SalI fragment of about 950 bp. Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA was cut with BamHI and SalI and the fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. The region around 950 bp was isolated and cloned in the vector pUC19. This partial library was then screened using the mvd-PCR fragment as a probe and the insert of a positive clone was sequenced. 30 In parallel, a λ-library prepared from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 DNA was screened using the mvd-PCR fragment as a probe. DNA was isolated from two positive λ -clones and cut with BamHI and SalI or EcoRI and SalI. A number of the restriction fragments were isolated and cloned in the vector pUC19. Several of the fragments contained sequences homologous to genes encoding proteins of the mevalonate pathway. The clones connecting these 35

individual sequences were obtained by PCR with primers derived from the sequences of

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the cloned restriction fragments using the DNA of the λ-clones as template. The assembled sequence from all fragments (SEQ ID NO:42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52) and the sequences of the encoded proteins are shown in the Sequence Listing (SEQ ID Nos:43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53). Due to a limitation of the PatentIn Program, operons with overlapping genes cannot be shown as a single sequence. Thus, for each gene in the mevalonate operon, the entire nucleotide sequence of the operon is repeated for each gene. Accordingly, SEQ ID Nos:42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 are identical. For purposes of the present invention, we use SEQ ID NO:42 to refer to the nucleotide sequence of the mevalonate operon.

The arrangement of the mevalonate pathway genes in the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 is unique when compared to known mevalonate gene clusters of other bacteria. Besides *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114, only *Borrelia burgdorferi* and *Streptomyces* sp. strain CL190 (Takagi et al., supra) have all mevalonate genes in a single operon (Wilding et al., supra). In *Streptococcus pyrogenes* all mevalonate genes are clustered in a single locus but they are grouped in two operons. All other species have two loci with the two kinases and the mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase grouped in one operon and the HMG-CoA synthase and the HMG-CoA reductase on a second locus, either forming an operon (in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*) or as separate transcription units. All species except the members of *Staphylococcus* have an additional gene linked with the mevalonate cluster, which was recently identified as an IPP isomerase (*idi* gene in *Streptomyces* sp. strain CL190) (Kaneda et al., supra). The two *Enterococcus* species and *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* have an acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase gene linked with the HMG-CoA reductase gene. In the *Enterococcus* species the latter two genes are fused.

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Table 14: Codon usage in Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 carotenoid (crt) genes

Amino acid	Codon	Number used	% Used
A – Ala	GCT	3	1.4
	GCC	96	46.2
	GCA	15	7.2
	GCG	94	45.2
C – Cys	TGT	0	0.0
	TGC	15	100.0
D – Asp	GAT	46	38.0
	GAC	75	62.0
E – Glu	GAA	17	25.4
	GAG	50	74.6
F – Phe	TTT	3	5.6
	TTC	51	94.4
G – Gly	GGT	16	10.8
	GGC	87	58.8
	GGA	5	3.4
	GGG	40	27.0
H – His	CAT	30	56.6
I	CAC	23	43.4
I – Ile	ATT	5	6.4
	ATC	72	92.3
	АТА	1	1.3
K – Lys	AAA	4	14.3
	AAG	24	85.7
L – Leu	TTA	0	0.0
	TTG	5.	2.9
	CTT	. 15	8.7
•	CTC	11	6.4
	CTA	1	0.6
	CTG	140	81.4
M – Met	ATG	49	100.0
N – Asn	AAT	4	20.0
	AAC	16	80.0

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Amino acid	Codon	Number used	% Used
P – Pro	CCT	2	2.3
1	CCC	41	47.7
	CCA	3	3.5
	CCG	40	46.5
Q – Gln	CAA	6	11.3
	CAG	47	88.7
R – Arg	CGT	11	7.3
	CGC	103	68.2
	CGA	2	1.3
	CGG	26	17.2
	AGA	2	1.3
	AGG	7	4.6
S – Ser	TCT	1	1.1
	TCC	17	19.5
	TCA	0	0.0
	TCG	39	44.8
f	AGT	2	2.3
	AGC	28	32.2
T - Thr	ACT	2	2.7
	ACC	36	48.9
	ACA	4	5.3
	ACG	33	44.0
V – Val	GTT	6	5.7
i II	GTC	61	57.5
	GTA	1	0.9
	GTG	38	35.8
W – Trp	TGG	27	100.0
Y – Tyr	TAT	28	62.2
,	TAC	17	37.8

Table 15: Oligonucleotides designed from two conserved bacterial Mvd peptides.

		SEQ
		a
Peptide 1	AlaLeuIleLysTyrTrpGlyLys	23
	Ile²	
Nucleotide sequence ^l	CCSCTGATCAARTAYTGGGGBAARATC	24
Oligonucleotide mvd-101a (5' – 3')	GCSCTGATCAARTAYTGGGG	25
Oligonucleotide mvd-101b (5' – 3')	GCSATCATCAARTAYTGGGG	26
Oligonucleotide mvd-103a (5' – 3')	ATCAARTAYTGGGGTAA	27
Oligonucleotide mvd-103b (5' – 3')	ATCAARTAYTGGGGCAA	28
Oligonucleotide mvd-103c (5' - 3')	ATCAARTAYTGGGGAA	29
Oligonucleotide mvd-103d (5' – 3')	ATCAARTAYTGGGGAAA	30
Peptide 2	ThrMetAspAlaGlyProAsnVal	31
	Gln ²	
Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')	ACSATGGAYGCSGGBCCSAAYGTS	32
	CAR	
Complement (3'-5')	TGSTACCTRCGSCCVGGSTTRCAS	33
	GTY	
Oligonucleotide mvd-104a (3' – 5')	TGGTACCTACGSCCVGG	34
Oligonucleotide mvd-104b (3' – 5')	TGGTACCTGCGSCCVGG	35
Oligonucleotide mvd-104c (3' – 5')	TGCTACCTACGSCCVGG	36
Oligonucleotide mvd-104d (3' – 5')	TGCTACCTGCGSCCVGG	37
Oligonucleotide mvd-106a (3' – 5')	TACCTACGSCCVGGSTTRCA	38
Oligonucleotide mvd-106b (3' – 5')	TACCTGCGSCCVGGSTTRCA	39
Oligonucleotide mvd-106c (3' – 5')	TACCTACGSCCVGGSGTYCA	40
Oligonucleotide mvd-106d (3' – 5')	TACCTGCGSCCVGGSGTYCA	41

^a: SEQ ID NO:

$$S = C \text{ or } G$$
; $R = A \text{ or } G$; $Y = C \text{ or } T$; $B = C \text{ or } G \text{ or } T$; $V = A \text{ or } C \text{ or } G$

The genes of the mevalonate operon from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 were identified by homology of the gene products to proteins in general databases. An amino acid alignment of the HMG-CoA reductase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:43) was performed with bacterial class I HMG-CoA reductases of *Streptomyces* sp. Strain CL190 (SEQ

¹ using the preferred codons of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534, see table 1

² alternate amino acid present in some enzyme

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ID NO:54), S. griseolosporeus (SEQ ID NO:55), and Streptomyces sp. strain KO-3899 (SEQ ID NO:56). EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ database accession numbers are q9z9n4 for Streptomyces sp. strain CL190, q9znh1 for S. griseolosporeus and q9znh0 for Streptomyces sp. strain KO-3899. There are two classes of HMG-CoA reductases [Bochar et al., Mol. Genet.

- Metab. 66:122-127 (1999); Boucher et al., Mol. Microbiol. 37:703-716 (2000)]. Eubacterial HMG-CoA reductases are generally of class II, whereas class I enzymes are found in eukaryotes and archaea. The *Streptomyces* and the *Paracoccus* HMG-CoA reductases together with the enzyme from *Vibrio cholerae* are the only eubacterial HMG-CoA reductases of class I known so far.
- An amino acid alignment of isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase (IPP isomerase) (*idi*) from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:45) was performed with close homologs found in the EMBL database, i.e. Erwinia herbicola (Q01335) (SEQ ID NO:57), Borrelia burgdorferi (O51627) (SEQ ID NO:58), Synechocystis sp. PCC 6803 (P74287) (SEQ ID NO:59), Streptomyces sp. CL190 (Q9KWG2) (SEQ ID NO:60), Streptomyces griseolosporeus (Q9KWF6) (SEQ ID NO:61), Sulfolobus solfataricus (P95997) (SEQ ID NO:62), Rickettsia
 - prowazekii (Q9ZD90) (SEQ ID NO:63), Deinococcus radiodurans (Q9RVE2) (SEQ ID NO:64), Aeropyrum pernix (Q9YB30) (SEQ ID NO:65), Halobacterium sp. NRC-1 (O54623) (SEQ ID NO:66), Archaeoglobus fulgidus (O27997) (SEQ ID NO:67), Pyrococcus abyssi (Q9UZS9) (SEQ ID NO:68), Pyrococcus horikoshii (O58893) (SEQ ID NO:69),
- Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum (O26154) (SEQ ID NO:70), Methanococcus jannaschii (Q58272) (SEQ ID NO:71), Thermoplasma acidophilum (CAC11250) (SEQ ID NO:72) and Leishmania major (Q9NDJ5) (SEQ ID NO:73). EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ database accession numbers are given after the organism's name in parentheses. The first nine sequences are from eubacteria and the next eight sequences are from archaea. Interesting-
- ly, one eukaryotic species, the protozoan parasite Leishmania major (SEQ ID NO:73), also has a protein that is highly homologous. This is unexpected because other eukaryotes have a different idi, designated type 1 (Kaneda et al., supra). A conserved hypothetical protein from Bacillus subtilis, YpgA, also has substantial homology but is considerably smaller than the type 2 idi's.
- An amino acid alignment of bacterial HMG-CoA synthase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:47) was performed with close homologs found in the EMBL database, i.e. Streptococcus pneumoniae (AAG02453) (SEQ ID NO:74), Streptococcus pyrogenes (AAG02448) (SEQ ID NO:75), Entereococcus faecalis (AAG02438) (SEQ ID NO:76), Enterococcus faecium (AAG02443) (SEQ ID NO:77), Staphylococcus haemolyticus (AAG02427) (SEQ ID NO:78), Staphylococcus epidermis (AAG02433) (SEQ ID NO:79),

Staphylococcus aureus (AAG02422) (SEQ ID NO:80), Staphylococcus carnosus (Q9ZB67) (SEQ ID NO:81), Streptomyces sp. CL190 (Q9KWG1) (SEQ ID NO:82), Streptomyces griseolosporeus (Q9KWF5) (SEQ ID NO:83) and Borrelia burgdorferi (051626) (SEQ ID NO:84). EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ database accession numbers are given after each organism's name in parentheses. The first 43 amino acids of the sequence from Streptomyces griseolosporeus are missing in the database version.

An amino acid alignment of bacterial mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:53) was performed with the orthologous proteins from other bacteria, i.e. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (AAG02456) (SEQ ID NO:85), *Streptococcus pyrogenes* (AAG02451) (SEQ ID NO:86), *Entereococcus faecalis* (AAG02441) (SEQ ID NO:87), *Enterococcus faecium* (AAG02446) (SEQ ID NO:88), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* (AAG02431) (SEQ ID NO:89), *Staphylococcus epidermis* (AAG02436) (SEQ ID NO:90), *Staphylococcus aureus* (AAG02425) (SEQ ID NO:91), *Streptomyces* sp. CL190 (Q9KWG4) (SEQ ID NO:92), *Streptomyces griseolosporeus* (Q9KWF8) (SEQ ID NO:93) and *Borrelia burgdorferi* (051629) (SEQ ID NO:94). EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ database accession numbers are given after each organism's name in parentheses.

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Two proteins from *Myxococcus xanthus*, Tac and Taf (database accession numbers q9xb06 and q9xb03, respectively) and a protein from *B. subtilis*, PksG, a putative polyketide biosynthesis protein (database accession number p40830), have substantial homology to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 HMG-CoA synthase. The homology between the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 HMG-CoA synthase and the Tac and Taf proteins of the *M. xanthus* is greater than the homology between the HMG-CoA synthases from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 and eukaryotes. The bacterial HMG-CoA synthases and the bacterial mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylases share substantial homology with their eukaryotic orthologs. Archaeal HMG-CoA synthases form a more distantly related group of enzymes (Wilding et al., supra) and no mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase orthologs are found in archaea [Smit and Mushegian, Genome Res. 10:1468-1484 (2000)].

Alignments of the mevalonate kinase (Mvk) (SEQ ID NO:49) and the phosphomevalonate kinase (Pmk) (SEQ ID NO:51) from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 were performed to the orthologous proteins from other bacteria, i.e. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (AAG02455) (SEQ ID NO:95), *Streptococcus pyrogenes* (AAG02450) (SEQ ID NO:96), *Entereococcus faecalis* (AAG02440) (SEQ ID NO:97), *Enterococcus faecium* (AAG02445) (SEQ ID NO:98), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* (AAG02430) (SEQ ID NO:99), *Staphylococcus epidermis* (AAG02435) (SEQ ID NO:100), *Staphylococcus aureus* (AAG02424) (SEQ ID NO:101), *Streptomyces* sp. CL190 (Q9KWG5) (SEQ ID NO:102), *Streptomyces griseolosporeus*

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(Q9KWF9) (SEQ ID NO:103) and Borrelia burgdorferi (051631) (SEQ ID NO:104)(Mvk); and Streptococcus pneumoniae (AAG02457) (SEQ ID NO:105), Streptococcus pyrogenes (AAG02452) (SEQ ID NO:106), Entereococcus faecalis (AAG02442) (SEQ ID NO:107), Enterococcus faecium (AAG02447) (SEQ ID NO:108), Staphylococcus haemolyticus (AAG02432) (SEQ ID NO:109), Staphylococcus epidermis (AAG02437) (SEQ ID NO:110), Staphylococcus aureus (AAG02426) (SEQ ID NO:111), Streptomyces sp. CL190 (Q9KWG3) (SEQ ID NO:112), Streptomyces griseolosporeus (Q9KWF7) (SEQ ID NO:113) and Borrelia burgdorferi (051630) (SEQ ID NO:114) (Pmk). EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ database accession numbers are given after each organism's name in parentheses.

There is much less homology among the bacterial kinases than among the bacterial orthologs of the other enzymes of the mevalonate pathway. The mevalonate kinase from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:49) has a 37 amino acid insert in the amino-terminal region, which is lacking in other mevalonate kinases. Together with the bacterial Mvk's some archaeal enzymes, e.g. from Archaeoglobus fulgidus, Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum and Pyrococcus abyssi, are among the best homologues to the Mvk from Paracoccus sp. strain R114. The homology among bacterial phosphomevalonate kinases is even weaker than the homology among the bacterial mevalonate kinases. The proteins with the best homologies to the Pmk from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 (SEQ ID NO:51) are Mvk's from archaea, e.g. Aeropyrum pernix, Pyrococcus horikoshii, M. thermoautotrophicum, P. abyssi and A. fulgidus. Since no Pmk's are found in archaea (Smit and Mushegian, supra), this suggests that the same kinase might perform both phosphorylations.

Example 5: Over-expression of the Mevalonate Pathway Genes and the *idi* Gene from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 in E. coli

Cloning and expression of the mevalonate operon in *E. coli*. A λ clone, designated clone 16, from the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 λ library (see Example 4) was used as a template for PCR amplification of the entire mevalonate operon. Primers Mevop-2020 and Mevop-9027 (Table 16) were used for PCR.

Table 16. Primers used for amplification of mevalonate operon from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Primer	Sequence (5'→3')
Mevop-2020	GGGCAAGCTTGTCCACGGCACGACCAAGCA (SEQ ID NO:115)
Mevop-9027	CGTAATCCGCGGCCGCGTTTCCAGCGCGTC (SEQ ID NO:116)

The resulting PCR product was cloned in TOPO-XL (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), resulting in plasmid TOPO-XL-mev-op16. The insert carrying the mevalonate operon was excised with *Hin*dIII and *Sac*I and cloned in the *Hin*dIII-*Sac*I cut vector pBBR1MCS2 [Kovach et al., Gene 166:175-176 (1995)], resulting in plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op16.

Plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op16 was used to transform electroporation-competent *E. coli* strain TG1 [Stratagene, La Jolla, CA; Sambrook et al., In: Nolan, C. (ed.), Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Second Edition), p. A.12 (1989)]. Two representative positive transformants (*E. coli* TG1/ pBBR-K-mev-op16-1 and *E. coli* TG1/ pBBR-K-mev-op16-2) were grown in Luria Broth (LB, GibcoBRL, Life Technologies) containing 50 mg/l kanamycin and tested for HMG-CoA reductase activity (encoded by the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 *mvaA* gene) using the methods described in Example 1. *E. coli* does not possess a gene coding for the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase, hence the lack of detectable activity. The crude extracts of both representative transformants of *E. coli* TG1/ pBBR-K-mev-op16 had easily measurable HMG-CoA reductase activity, demonstrating the

Table 17. HMG-CoA reductase activity in crude extracts of *E. coli* TG1 cells carrying the cloned mevalonate gene cluster from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Strain	HMG-CoA reductase activity (U/mg)
E. coli TG1	Not detected ^a
E. coli TG1/ pBBR-K-mev-op16-1	0.25
E. coli TG1/ pBBR-K-mev-op16-2	0.78

^aLess than 0.03 U/mg

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heterologous expression of the cloned mvaA gene.

Cloning and expression of the *idi* gene and the individual mevalonate pathway genes from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 in E. coli. The coding regions of the mevalonate operon genes from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 were amplified by PCR using the primers shown in Table 18. The primers were designed such that the ATG start codons constituted the second half of an NdeI site (cleavage recognition site CATATG), and BamHI sites (GGATCC) were introduced immediately after the stop codons. All PCR products were cloned in the pCR*2.1-TOPO vector. The names of the resulting vectors are listed in Table 19. Except for the mevalonate kinase gene, all genes contained restriction sites for BamHI, NdeI or EcoRI, which had to be eliminated in order to facilitate later cloning steps. The sites were eliminated by introducing silent mutations using the QuikChangeTM site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) and the oligonucleotides shown in Table 20.
The mutagenized coding regions were excised from the TOPO-plasmids with BamHI and NdeI and ligated with the BamHI-NdeI cleaved expression vectors pDS-His and pDS.

These expression vectors were derived from pDSNdeHis, which is described in Example 2 of EP 821,063. The plasmid pDS-His was constructed from pDSNdeHis by deleting a 857 bp *NheI* and *XbaI* fragment carrying a silent chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene. The plasmid pDS was constructed from pDS-His by replacing a small *EcoRI-BamHI* fragment with the annealed primers S/D-1 (5' AATTAAAGGAGGGTTTCATATGAATTCG) (SEQ ID NO:117) and S/D-2 (5' GATCCGAATTCATATGAAACCCTCCTTT) (SEQ ID NO:118).

Table 18: Oligonucleotides for the cloning of the mevalonate operon genes.

Gene	Forward prin	ner	Reverse primer		
	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	
mvaA	MvaA-Nde	AAGGCCTCATATGATTTC	MvaA-Bam	CGGGATCCTCATCGCTCCAT	
		CCATACCCCGGT		CTCCATGT	
		(SEQ ID NO:119)		(SEQ ID NO:120)	
idi	Idi-Nde	AAGGCCTCATATGACCGA	Idi-Bam	CGGGATCCTCATTGACGGAT	
		CAGCAAGGATCA		AAGCGAGG	
		(SEQ ID NO:121)		(SEQ ID NO:122)	
hsc	Hcs-Nde	AAGGCCTCATATGAAAGT	Hcs-Bam	CGGGATCCTCAGGCCTGCCG	
		GCCTAAGATGA		GTCGACAT	
		(SEQ ID NO:123)	:	(SEQ ID NO:124)	
mvk	Mvk-Nde ¹	AAGGCCTCATATGAGCAC	Mvk-Bam²	CGGGATCCTCATCCCTGCCC	
		CGGCAGGCCTGAAGCA		CGGCAGCGGTT	
		(SEQ ID NO:125)		(SEQ ID NO:126)	
pmk	Pmk-Nde	AAGGCCTCATATGGATCA	Pmk-Bam	CGGGATCCTCAGTCATCGAA	
		GGTCATCCGCGC		AACAAGTC	
		(SEQ ID NO:127)		(SEQ ID NO:128)	
mvd	Mvd-Nde	AAGGCCTCATATGACTGA	Mvd-Bam	CGGGATCCTCAACGCCCCTC	
		TGCCGTCCGCGA		GAACGGCG	
		(SEQ ID NO:129)		(SEQ ID NO:130)	

The second codon TCA was changed to AGC (silent mutation - both codons encode serine).

²The last codon GGC was changed to GGA (silent mutation - both codons encode glycine).

Table 19: Names of expression plasmids and construction intermediates.

Gene	PCR fragments in	After first	After 2 nd	Genes in	Genes in pDS-His
	pCR [®] 2.1-TOPO	mutagenesis	mutagenesis	pDS	
mvaA	TOPO-mvaA-BB	TOPO-	TOPO-mvaA	pDS-mvaA	pDS-His-mvaA
		mvaA-B			
idi	TOPO-ORFX-B	TOPO-idi	n/a	pDS-idi	pDS-His -idi
hsc	TOPO-hcs-EN	TOPO-hcs-N	TOPO-hcs	pDS-hcs	pDS-His-hcs
mvk	TOPO-mvk	n/a	n/a	pDS-mvk	pDS-His -mvk
pmk	TOPO-pmk-B	TOPO-pmk	n/a	Nd	pDS-His -pmk
mvd	TOPO-mvd-B	TOPO-mvd	n/a	pDS-mvd	pDS-His -mvd

n/a: not applicable; nd: not done

Table 20: Oligonucleotides for site-directed mutagenesis.

Gene/	Forward prime	r	Reverse primer		
Site					
	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	
mvaA/	Mva-B1up	CCGGCATTCGGGCGGC	Mva-B1down	CAGCGAGACCTGGATG	
BamHI-1		ATCCAGGTCTCGCTG		CCGCCCGAATGCCGG	
		(SEQ ID NO:131)		(SEQ ID NO:132)	
mvaA/	Mva-B2up	CGTGCAGGGCTGGATT	Mva-B2down	CGGGTATTCCGACAGA	
BamHI-2		CTGTCGGAATACCCG		ATCCAGCCCTGCACG	
		(SEQ ID NO:133)		(SEQ ID NO:134)	
idi/	Idi-Bup2	GGGCTGCGCGCCGGCA	Idi-Bdown2	CGTCGAAATGCCGGAT	
BamHI		TCCGGCATTTCGACG		GCCGGCGCGCAGCCC	
		(SEQ ID NO:135)		(SEQ ID NO:136)	
hcs/	Hcs-Eup	GGGTGCGACGGCGAG	Hcs-Edown	CCGCGCATCGAAGAAC	
EcoRI		TTCTTCGATGCGCGG		TCGCCCGTCGCACCC	
		(SEQ ID NO:137)		(SEQ ID NO:138)	
hcs/	Hcs-Nup-c	CACGCCCGTCACATAC	Hcs-Ndown-	GGCAACGTATTCGTCG	
NdeI		GACGAATACGTTGCC	С	TATGTGACGGGCGTG	
		(SEQ ID NO:139)		(SEQ ID NO:140)	
pmk/	Pmk-Bup	GAGGCTCGGGCTTGGC	Pmk-Bdown	CACCGCCGCCGAGGAG	
BamHI		TCCTCGGCGGCGGTG		CCAAGCCCGAGCCTC	
		(SEQ ID NO:141)		(SEQ ID NO:142)	
mvd/	Mvd-Bup	CGGCACGCTGCTGGAC	Mvd-Bdown	GAAGGCGTCGCCCGGG	
BamHI		CCGGGCGACGCCTTC		TCCAGCAGCGTGCCG	
		(SEQ ID NO:143)		(SEQ ID NO:144)	

5 E. coli strain M15 [Villarejo and Zabin, J. Bacteriol. 120:466-474 (1974)] carrying the lacI (lac repressor)-containing plasmid pREP4 (EMBL/GenBank accession number A25856) was transformed with the ligation mixtures and recombinant cells were selected for by

growth on LB-Agar plates supplemented with 100 mg/L ampicillin and 25 mg/L kanamycin. Positive clones containing the correct mevalonate operon gene insert were verified by PCR.

For expression of the inserted genes, each of the *E. coli* strains were grown overnight at 37°C in LB medium containing 25 mg/L kanamycin and 100 mg/L ampicillin. The next day, 25 ml of fresh medium was inoculated with 0.5 ml of the overnight cultures and the new cultures were grown at 37°C. When the OD₆₀₀ of the cultures reached 0.4, expression of the cloned genes was induced by addition of isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) to a final concentration of 1 mM, and the incubation of the cultures (with shaking) was continued for four hours, after which the cells were collected by centrifugation.

Crude extract preparation, HMG-CoA reductase assays, and IPP isomerase assays were performed as described in Example 1. Tables 21 and 22 show the HMG-CoA reductase and IPP isomerase activities, respectively, in the recombinant *E. coli* strains. Upon IPTG induction, strains M15/pDS-*mvaA* and M15/pDS-*idi* contained high levels of the HMG-CoA reductase and IPP isomerase activity, respectively. This illustrates the ability to over-express the mevalonate pathway genes (and overproduce their cognate gene products in an active form) from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 in *E. coli*.

Table 21. Induction of HMG-CoA reductase activity in *E. coli* strains over-expressing the cloned *mvaA* gene from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Strain/plasmid	IPTG Induction	HMG-CoA reductase activity (U/mg)
M15/pDS-mvaA	-	8.34
M15/pDS-mvaA	+	90.0
M15/pDS-His-mvaA		1.74
M15/pDS-His-mvaA	+	2.95
M15/pDS-mvd ^a	-	0.05

^aM15/pDS-mvd was included as a negative control

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Table 22. Induction of IPP isomerase activity in *E. coli* strains over-expressing the cloned *idi* gene from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Strain/plasmid	IPTG Induction	IPP isomerase activity (U/mg)		
M15/pDS-idi	-	Not detected ^b		
M15/pDS-idi	+	22.0		
M15/pDS-His-idi	-	Not detected		
M15/pDS-His-idi	+	Not detected		
M15/pDS-mvd ^a	-	Not detected		
	. I	l l		

^aM15/pDS-mvd was included as a negative control

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The crude extracts used for the enzyme assays were analyzed by sodium dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). For strains *E. coli* M15/pDS-*mvaA* and *E. coli* M15/pDS-His-*mvaA*, the presence or absence of a highly expressed protein of the expected molecular mass (36.3 kD) correlated with the HMG-CoA reductase activity measured in the extracts (Table 21). The absence of the His-tagged protein could be explained by reduced expression at the level of transcription or translation by instability of the mRNA or the protein. The crude extracts of *E. coli* M15/pDS-*idi* and *E. coli* M15/pDS-His-*idi* both showed highly expressed proteins of the expected molecular masses of 37.3 kD and 39.0 kD, respectively. However, only the extract from *E. coli* M15/pDs-*idi* had increased IPP isomerase activity (Table 22), indicating that the histidine-tagged form of the enzyme was not functional under these conditions.

By SDS-PAGE analysis of crude extracts of *E. coli* strains over-expressing the other four genes of the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 mevalonate operon (*hcs*, *pmk*, *mvk*, and *mvd*, refer to Table 19) high expression of the native form of the enzyme was not detected upon IPTG induction, although some expression cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, high expression was observed with the His-tagged form of all four proteins.

Example 6: Improved Zeaxanthin Production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 by Over-Expression of the *crtE* Gene

Construction of pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up and pBBR-K-Zea4-down and effects of these plasmids on zeaxanthin production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114. The carotenoid (crt) gene cluster of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 was excised from plasmid pZea-4 [Pasamontes et al., Gene 185:35-41 (1997)] as an 8.3 kb *Bam*HI - *Eco*RI fragment. This fragment containing the crt gene cluster was ligated into the *Bam*HI and *Eco*RI-cut vector pBBR1MCS-2 (GenBank accession #U23751) resulting in pBBR-K-Zea4. Plasmid pBBR-

b<1 U/mg

K-Zea4 was introduced into *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 by conjugation to test for improved zeaxanthin production. The control strain R114 and two independent isolates of strain R114/pBBR-K-Zea4 were tested for zeaxanthin production in shake flask cultures (using medium 362F/2, see Example 11). The data in Table 23 show that both recombinant strains carrying plasmid pBBR-K-Zea4 produced significantly higher levels of zeaxanthin than R114, and had higher specific rates of production (mg zeaxanthin/OD₆₆₀). This suggested that one or more of the genes within the cloned insert in pBBR-K-Zea4 encoded an enzyme(s) that was limiting for zeaxanthin production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Table 23. Zeaxanthin production by strains R114 and R114/pBBR-K-Zea4.

	24 Hours		48 Hours	48 Hours		72 Hours	
Strain	ZXNª	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.	
	(mg/l)	Form.b	(mg/l)	Form.	(mg/l)	Form.	
R114	54.5	2.2	81.7	4.1	78.1	4.5	
R114/pBBR-K-Zea4	41.0	3.0	100.7	5.2	97.6	6.2	
(clone 4)							
R114/pBBR-K-Zea4	41.1	3.1	110.5	5.7	102.1	6.5	
(clone 5)							

^aZeaxanthin

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To localize the positive effect, two plasmid derivatives were created that contained subcloned regions of the cloned insert present in pBBR-K-Zea4. The "upstream" region of the pBBR-K-Zea4 insert, comprising ORF 5 and the genes atoB and crtE, (Pasamontes et al., supra) is flanked by unique sites for the restriction enzymes XbaI and AvrII. Plasmid pBBR-K-Zea4-down was constructed by digesting pBBR-K-Zea4 with these two enzymes and deleting the "upstream" region. Analogously, plasmid pBBR-K-Zea4-up was constructed by deletion of the "downstream" region within the cloned insert in pBBR-K-Zea4, using the restriction enzymes EcoRV and StuI. The two new plasmids were transferred to Paracoccus sp. strain R114 by conjugation. Zeaxanthin production was compared (shake flask cultures, same conditions as described above) in strains R114 (host control), R114/pBBR-K (empty vector control), R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-down and R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up (Table 24). The data clearly showed that the positive effect on zeaxanthin production was a result of the presence in multiple copies of the cloned segment containing ORF5, atoB and crtE, i.e., the insert present in plasmid pBBR-K-Zea4-up. A series of deletion plasmids was constructed from pBBR-K-Zea4-up. By introducing each of these plasmids into strain R114 and testing for zeaxanthin production, it was determined that it

^bSpecific Formation (mg ZXN/l/OD₆₆₀)

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was over-expression of the *crtE* gene that was providing the improved zeaxanthin production in strains R114/pBBR-K-Zea4 and pBBR-K-Zea4-up. This result is consistent with the activity of GGPP synthase (encoded by *crtE*) being limiting for zeaxanthin production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114. Using the methods described in Example 1, crude extract of strain R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up was found to have 2.6-fold higher GGPP synthase activity than R114. To prove this directly, a new plasmid allowing over-expression of only the *crtE* gene was constructed as described in the following two sections.

Table 24. Zeaxanthin production by strains carrying deletion derivatives of plasmid pBBR-K-Zea4.

	24 Hour	s	48 Hour	s	72 Hour	s
Strain	ZXN ^a	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.
	(mg/l)	Form. ^b	(mg/l)	Form.	(mg/l)	Form.
R114	35.0	1.2	75.7	4.1	73.9	4.4
R114/pBBR-K	32.0	1.5	59.3	3.1	63.3	3.9
R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up	51.5	2.2	98.8	5.5	85.5	5.7
R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-down	41.6	1.8	63.4	3.3	66.4	3.9

^aZeaxanthin

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annealed oligonucleotides pha-t-up

Construction of the expression vectors pBBR-K-PcrtE and pBBR-tK-PcrtE. The vector pBBR1MCS-2 was cut with BstXI and Bsu36I and the larger fragment was ligated with the annealed oligonucleotides MCS-2 up

(5' TCAGAATTCGGTACCATATGAAGCTTGGATCCGGGG 3') (SEQ ID NO:145) and MCS-2 down (5' GGATCCAAGCTTCATATGGTACCGAATTC 3') (SEQ ID NO:146), resulting in vector pBBR-K-Nde. The 270 bp region upstream of the crtE gene in the carotenoid gene cluster from Paracoccus sp. strain R114, which contains the putative crtE promoter (PcrtE) including the ribosome binding site and the crtE start codon (Pasamontes et al., supra) was amplified from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA by PCR with primers crtE-up (5' GGAATTCGCTGCTGAACGCGATGGCG 3') (SEQ ID NO:147) and crtE-down (5' GGGGTACCATATGTGCCTTCGTTGCGTCAGTC 3') (SEQ ID NO:148). The PCR product was cut with EcoRI and NdeI and inserted into the EcoRI-NdeI cut backbone of pBBR-K-Nde, yielding plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE. An NdeI site, which contains the ATG start codon of crtE, was included in primer crtE-down. Hence, any introduced coding region with the start codon embedded in a NdeI site should be expressed using the ribosomal binding site of crtE. The plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE was cut with BamHI and the

^bSpecific Formation (mg ZXN/l/OD₆₆₀)

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(5' GATCCGGCGTGTGCGCAATTTAATTGCGCACACGCCCCTGCGTTTAAAC 3')
(SEQ ID NO:149) and pha-t-down
(5' GATCGTTTAAACGCAGGGGGCGTGTGCGCAATTAAATTGCGCACACGCCG 3')
(SEQ ID NO:150) were inserted. The insertion was verified by sequencing, and the version of the plasmid having the oligos inserted in the orientation that reconstitutes the *BamHI* site closer to the *PcrtE* promoter was named pBBR-tK-PcrtE. The inserted sequence carries the putative transcriptional terminator found between the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 phaA and phaB genes (see Example 10) and should, therefore, ensure proper termination of the transcripts initiated from the *PcrtE* promoter.

Construction of plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3. To construct a multi-copy plasmid for 10 increased expression of the crtE gene in the Paracoccus sp. strain R114 host, the crtE gene was amplified from plasmid p59-2 (Pasamontes et al., supra) by PCR using the primers crtE-Nde (5' AAGGCCTCATATGACGCCCAAGCAGCAATT 3') (SEQ ID NO:151) and crtE-Bam (5' CGGGATCCTAGGCGCTGCGGCGGATG 3') (SEQ ID NO:152). The amplified fragment was cloned in the pCR*2.1-TOPO vector, resulting in plasmid TOPO-15 crtE. The NdeI-BamHI fragment from TOPO-crtE was subcloned in NdeI-BamHIdigested plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE, yielding pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE. Finally, pBBR-K-PcrtEcrtE-3 was constructed by replacing the smaller BglII fragment from pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE with the smaller BglII fragment from pBBR-K-Zea4-up. Plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3 was transferred to Paracoccus sp. strain R114 by electroporation. Using the methods 20 described in Example 1, GGPP synthase activity in crude extracts was found to be 2.9-fold higher in strain R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3 than in strain R114. This degree of elevated activity was similar to that observed in R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up. Table 25 shows the zeaxanthin production by strain R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtE -3 was essentially identical to strain R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up. 25

Table 25. Comparison of zeaxanthin production by strains R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3 and R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up.

	24 Hours		48 Hours		72 Hours	
Strain	ZXN ^a	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.	ZXN	Spec.
	(mg/l)	Form.b	(mg/l)	Form.	(mg/l)	Form.
R114	49.0	1.6	83.9	3.3	97.8	4.3
R114/pBBR-K	42.6	1.8	73.7	3.8	88.8	4.9
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3	64.6	2.9	127.0	5.8	165.6	8.5
R114/pBBR-K-Zea4-up	64.7	2.9	118.0	5.9	158.0	10.1

^aZeaxanthin

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5 Example 7: Expression of Individual Genes of the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 Mevalonate Operon in the Native Host, *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114

Expression of individual cloned genes of the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 mevalonate operon in the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 host. The mutagenized coding regions of the mevalonate operon genes in TOPO-plasmids (see Example 5) were excised with *Bam*HI and *Nde*I and ligated with the *Bam*HI-*Nde*I cleaved vector pBBR-tK-PcrtE (see Example 6). The resulting plasmids pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-pmk and pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd were introduced into *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 by electroporation. Transformants were selected on agar medium containing 50 mg/l kanamycin and verified by PCR.

To illustrate that the plasmid-borne mevalonate pathway genes can be expressed in the native host *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114, HMG-CoA reductase activity was compared in crude extracts of strains R114/pBBR-K (control) and R114/pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA (methods used are set forth in Example 1). The specific activities of HMG-CoA reductase in strains R114/pBBR-K and R114/pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA were 2.37 U/mg and 6.0 U/mg, respectively. Thus the presence of the mvaA gene on a multicopy plasmid (and expressed from the PcrtE promoter) resulted in a 2.5-fold increase in HMG-CoA reductase activity relative to the basal (i.e., chromosomally encoded) activity of R114 carrying the empty vector pBBR-K.

^bSpecific Formation (mg ZXN/l/OD₆₆₀)

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Example 8: Construction of "Mini-Operons" for Simultaneous Over-Expression the Cloned Genes of the Mevalonate Pathway with the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 crtE Gene

Plasmid constructions. As was shown in Example 6, introduction of plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3 into Paracoccus sp. strain R114 resulted in increased production of zeaxanthin, indicating that GGPP synthase activity was rate limiting for zeaxanthin biosynthesis in strain R114. Example 7 further showed that genes coding for the enzymes of the mevalonate pathway could be over-expressed in the native host Paracoccus sp. strain R114, and resulted in increased activity of the encoded enzyme. However, none of the recombinant strains of Paracoccus sp. strain R114 that carried plasmids containing each individual gene of the mevalonate operon showed increased zeaxanthin production compared to strain R114. It is possible that the benefit of over-expression of the genes of the mevalonate operon in Paracoccus sp. strain R114 could be masked by the downstream "bottleneck" in the zeaxanthin pathway (GGPP synthase). Creation of plasmids that allow simultaneous over-expression of each mevalonate pathway gene (or perhaps combinations of these genes) together with crtE could relieve all rate limitations in the overall zeaxanthin biosynthetic pathway, thereby improving zeaxanthin production. The next section describes the construction of "mini-operons" designed to allow co-over-expression of crtE and each of the genes coding for the five enzymes of the mevalonate pathway.

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The crtE, mvaA, idi and mvk genes were excised from the respective TOPO-plasmids 20 (described in Examples 5 and 6) with BamHI and NdeI and ligated with BamHI-NdeIcleaved vector pOCV-1 (described in Example 12). The crtE gene does not have an adenine as the last nucleotide of the coding region, and in addition, has a TAG rather than a TGA stop codon and an unsuitable distance between the stop codon and the BamHI site. Therefore, the end of crtE does not meet the requirements of the operon construction 25 vectors (refer to Example 12) and crtE must be the last gene in any operon constructed with pOCV-1-crtE. To meet the requirement for an adenine as the first nucleotide of the second codon and the last nucleotide of the last codon, mutations had to be introduced in three genes of the mevalonate operon. The second codon of pmk, GAT, encoding Asp, was changed into AAT, encoding Asn. The last codon of mvd ends with a T and the last codons of pmk and hcs end with C. Changing these nucleotides to A results in silent mutations except for pmk where the last amino acid is changed from Asp to Glu. Oligonucleotides were designed to introduce the necessary changes by PCR. The sequences of the oligonucleotides and the templates used for those PCR reactions are shown in Table 26. All PCR products were cloned in the pCR 2.1-TOPO vector, resulting 35 in plasmids TOPO-mvd^{OCV}, TOPO-pmk^{OCV} and TOPO-hcs^{OCV}. The inserts were excised

with NdeI and BamHI and ligated with the NdeI-BamHI cut backbone of pOCV-2 (see Example 12). The final cloning steps to assemble each of the "mini-operons" were analogous, and are illustrated by the representative scheme for construction of pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3.

Table 26: Oligonucleotides and templates used for PCR in the construction of plasmids TOPO-mvd^{OCV}, TOPO-pmk^{OCV} and TOPO-hcs^{OCV}.

Gene	Forward	d primer Reverse primer		rimer	Template
	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	
Hcs	Hcs-	AAGGCCTCATATGAAA	Hcs-	CCGGATCCTCATGCC	pBBR-tK-PcrtE-
	Nde	GTGCCTAAGATGA	mut3	TGCCGGTCGACATAG	hcs
		(SEQ ID NO:123)		(SEQ ID NO:153)	
Pmk	Pmk-	GAAGGCACATATGAAT	Pmk-	GCCGGATCCTCATTC	pBBR-tK-PcrtE-
	mut5	CAGGTCATCCGCGC	mut3	ATCGAAAACAAGTCC	pmk
		(SEQ ID NO:154)		(SEQ ID NO:155)	r
Mvd	Mvd-	AAGGCCTCATATGACT	Mvd-	ACGCCGGATCCTCAT	pBBR-tK-PcrtE-
	Nde	GATGCCGTCCGCGA	mut3	CGCCCTCGAACGGC	mvd
		(SEQ ID NO:129)		(SEQ ID NO:156)	

Example 9: Cloning and Sequencing of the *ispA* Gene Encoding FPP Synthase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114

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Because FPP synthase lies in the central pathway for zeaxanthin biosynthesis in Paracoccus sp. strain R114, increasing the activity of this enzyme by increasing the dosage of the ispA gene has the potential to improve zeaxanthin production. For this reason, the ispA gene from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 was cloned and sequenced as follows. The amino acid sequences of six bacterial FPP synthases were obtained from public databases. These sequences have several highly conserved regions. Two such regions, and the oligonucleotides used for PCR, are shown in Table 27. PCR with oligonucleotides GTT-1 and GTT-2, using Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA as template, gave a product of the expected size. The PCR product was cloned in the vector pCR[®]2.1-TOPO and sequenced. The cloned fragment was used as a probe for a Southern analysis of Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA and was found to hybridize to a BamHI-NcoI fragment of about 1.9 kb. Paracoccus sp. strain R114 DNA was cut with BamHI and NcoI and the fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. The region between 1.5 and 2.1 kb was isolated and cloned in the BamHI and NcoI sites of a cloning vector. This partial library was then screened using the ispA-PCR fragment as a probe, and two positive clones were isolated. Sequencing confirmed that the plasmids of both clones contained the ispA gene. Upstream of ispA (SEQ ID NO:159) is the gene for the small subunit of exonuclease VII, XseB (SEQ ID NO:158),

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and downstream is the dxs gene (SEQ ID NO:160) encoding the 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase. This is the same gene arrangement as found in *E. coli*. The sequence of the *NcoI-Bam*HI fragment is illustrated in SEQ ID NO:157, the amino acid sequences of XseB, IspA and Dxs are illustrated in SEQ ID NO:158, SEQ ID NO:159, and SEQ ID NO:160, respectively. The start codon of *ispA* may be GTG or ATG resulting in two or one methionine residues, respectively, at the amino-terminus of the native IspA.

Using the same general cloning strategy described in Examples 5-7, a new plasmid, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-ispA-2 was constructed to allow for over-expression of the ispA gene in the native host Paracoccus sp. strain R114. The plasmid was introduced into strain R114 by electroporation, and transformants were confirmed by PCR. Three representative transformants and a control strain (R114/pBBR-K) were grown in 362F/2 medium (Example 11), crude extracts were prepared and assayed for activity of the ispA gene product, FPP synthase according to the methods described in Example 1. The basal (chromosomally-encoded) FPP synthase specific activity in R114/pBBR-K was 62.6 U/mg. The FPP synthase activity in the three transformants was 108.3 U/mg (73% increase), 98.5 U/mg (57% increase) and 83.8 U/mg (34% increase), demonstrating the over-expression of the ispA gene and over-production of its product, FPP synthase, in an active form in Paracoccus sp. strain R114.

Table 27: Oligonucleotides designed from two conserved bacterial IspA peptides.

Peptide 1	
Bradyrhizobium japonicum	Val His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:161)
Rhizobium sp. strain NGR234	Val His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:162)
Bacillus stearothermophilus	Ile His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:163)
Bacillus subtilis	Ile His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:164)
Escherichia coli	Ile His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:165)
Haemophilus influenzae	Ile His Asp Asp Leu Pro (SEQ ID NO:166)
Oligonucleotide GTT-1 (5'-3')	tc cay gay gay ctg cc (SEQ ID NO:167)
Peptide 2	
Bradyrhizobium japonicum	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:168)
Rhizobium sp. strain NGR234	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:169)
Bacillus stearothermophilus	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:170)
Bacillus subtilis	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:171)
Escherichia coli	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:172)
Haemophilus influenzae	Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp (SEQ ID NO:173)
Reverse complement of	
Oligonucleotide GTT-2 (5'-3')	gay gay atc ctg gay (SEQ ID NO:174)

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PCT/EP02/06171

Y = C or T

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Example 10: Cloning and Sequencing of the Genes Coding for Acetyl-CoA Acetyltransferase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114

The first committed step in IPP biosynthesis is the condensation of acetyl-CoA and aceto-acetyl-CoA to hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) by HMG-CoA synthase. The substrate acetoacetyl-CoA is formed by the enzyme acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase (also known as acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase or β-ketothiolase) by condensation of two molecules of acetyl-CoA. Because this reaction links central metabolism (at acetyl-CoA) to isoprenoid biosynthesis via the mevalonate pathway, increasing the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase by gene amplification has the potential to increase carbon flow to carotenoids and other isoprenoids *in vivo*. In *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114, there are at least two genes, *atoB* and *phaA*, that encode acetyl-CoA acetyltransferases. The end of the *atoB* gene is 165 nucleotides upstream of the start of *crtE* in *Paracoccus* sp. strains R1534 (US 6,087,152) and R114 (this work). The nucleotide sequence of the *atoB* gene and the corresponding amino acid sequence of the encoded acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 are illustrated in SEQ ID NO:175 and SEQ ID NO:176, respectively.

Using the same general strategy as described in Example 5, the *atoB* gene was cloned in plasmids pDS and pDS-His. The new plasmids, pDS-*atoB* and pDS-His-*atoB* were introduced into *E. coli* strain M15. The resulting strains M15/pDS-*atoB* and M15/pDS-His-*atoB* were grown with and without IPTG induction (as described in Example 5), and crude extracts were prepared for acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase assays (methods used were described in Example 1) and SDS-PAGE analysis. The acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase specific activities in extracts of M15/pDS-*atoB* and M15/pDS-His-*atoB* (with IPTG induction) were 0.2 U/mg and 13.52 U/mg, respectively. The basal activity measured in *E. coli* without the plasmids was 0.006 U/mg. Upon IPTG induction the *atoB* gene product, acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, is overproduced in *E. coli* M15. Both the native (M15/pDS-*atoB*) and His-tagged (M15/pDS/his-*atoB*) forms were overproduced. The degree of overproduction was much higher in M15/pDS-His-*atoB*, consistent with the measured acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase activity in the (induced) extracts of the two strains.

Acetoacetyl-CoA is also the substrate for the first committed step in polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) biosynthesis. In many bacteria the genes involved in PHA biosynthesis are grouped in operons [Madison and Huisman, Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev., 63:21-53 (1999)]. In *Paracoccus denitrificans* the *phaA* and *phaB* genes, encoding the acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, respectively, are clustered in

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an operon [Yabutani et al., FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 133:85-90 (1995)] whereas phaC, the gene encoding the last enzyme in the pathway, poly(3-hydroxyalkanoate) synthase, is not part of this operon [Ueda et al., J. Bacteriol. 178:774-779 (1995)]. PCR fragments containing parts of phaA from Paracoccus sp. strain R1534 and phaC from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 were obtained using primers based on the P. denitrificans phaA and phaC gene sequences. The PCR fragments were then used as probes to screen a Paracoccus sp. strain R114 λ -library (see Example 4). Several λ -clones hybridizing with the *phaA* or the *phaC* probes were isolated, and the presence of the phaA or phaC genes in the inserts was verified by sequence analysis. Three phaA λ -clones were further analyzed by subcloning and sequencing, whereby the phaB was found downstream of phaA. Therefore, as is the case in P. denitrificans, the phaA and phaB genes are clustered whereas the phaC gene is located elsewhere in the genome. The nucleotide sequence of the phaAB cluster from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 and the deduced amino acid sequences of the acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase (PhaA) are illustrated in SEQ ID NO:177, and SEQ ID NOs:178 and 179, respectively. The clustering of genes involved in PHA biosynthesis in operons suggests that at least phaA and phaB are expressed together when the cell produces poly(3hydroxyalkanoates). On the other hand, a putative transcriptional stop signal is found between the phaA and phaB genes from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 which is absent in the P. denitrificans phaAB operon (Yabutani et al., supra). Thus, the expression of the two genes might not be coupled in Paracoccus sp. strain R114.

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Using the same general strategy as described in Example 5, the *phaA* gene was cloned in plasmid pDS-His. The new plasmid, pDS-His-*phaA*, was introduced into *E. coli* strain M15. The resulting strain M15/pDS-His-*phaA* was grown with and without IPTG induction (as described in Example 5) and crude extracts were prepared for SDS-PAGE analysis. The cloned His-tagged *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 PhaA (acetyl-CoA acetyl-transferase) is overproduced upon IPTG induction in the *E. coli* M15 host.

The potential benefit of amplifying the *atoB* or *phaA* genes, encoding acetyl-Co acetyl-transferase, on zeaxanthin production is mentioned above. In addition, it may be beneficial for zeaxanthin production to decrease or eliminate the activity of actoacetyl-CoA reductase (the *phaB* gene product) to avoid diversion of some of the acetoacetyl-CoA formed *in vivo* to the PHA pathway. Mutants of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 lacking activity of *phaB* could be obtained by gene replacement techniques (specifically replacing the wild-type *phaB* gene in the chromosome with an inactive form of the gene) or by classical mutagenesis and screening.

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Example 11: Model for the Industrial Production of Lycopene Using Mutants Derived from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114

Lycopene is a red carotenoid that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of zeaxanthin in the new Paracoccus species represented by strain R-1512 and its mutant derivatives R1534 and R114. As lycopene itself has significant commercial potential, it was of interest to test the potential of the new *Paracoccus* species to produce lycopene by industrial fermentation. To obtain mutants blocked in zeaxanthin biosynthesis that accumulated lycopene, Paracoccus sp. strain R114 was subjected to mutagenesis with ultraviolet (UV) light followed by screening for red colonies. The UV mutagenesis was performed as follows. An overnight culture of strain R114 was grown in ME medium (see Example 2). The 10 overnight culture was subcultured into fresh ME medium (initial $OD_{610} = 0.1$) and incubated at 28°C for 3 hours. Aliquots of this culture were centrifuged and the pellet washed with 20mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.2). After a second centrifugation, the pellet was resuspended to a final OD_{610} of 0.1. Ten milliliter aliquots of the cell suspension were placed in a sterile 100-ml glass beaker. The thin layer of cell suspension 15 was irradiated with UV light at a flux of 1450µW/cm² for a pre-determined optimal length of time. The cell suspension was mixed during the irradiation by means of a paper clip in the beaker and a magnetic stirrer. The mutagenized cell suspensions (and the unmutagenized controls) were plated on 362/F2 agar medium (Table 28). Triplicate viable plate counts (in dim room light) were done on suspensions before and after mutagenesis. 20 Plates were incubated for 4-5 days at 28°C, and the colonies were scored. Several red colonies (putative lycopene producers) were identified and purified by re-streaking. One mutant, designated UV7-1, was further evaluated for lycopene production.

Table 29 shows the zeaxanthin production and lycopene production by the control strain R114 and its mutant derivative UV7-1. Strain R114 produced only zeaxanthin. Mutant UV7-1 produced mostly lycopene, but also produced a residual amount of zeaxanthin, suggesting that the mutational block in UV7-1 (presumably in the *crtY* gene) is not complete. These results show that it is possible to derive lycopene producing strains from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114.

Table 28. Recipe and preparation for medium 362F/2

Component	Amount			
Glucose monohydrate	33 g			
Yeast extract	10 g			
Tryptone	10 g			
NaCl	5 g			
MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	2.5 g			
Agar (for solid medium)	20 g			
Distilled water	To 932 ml			
-adjust pH to 7.4				
-sterilize by filtration (liquid medium) or autocl	aving (solid medium)			
-Add 2.5 ml each of microelements solution, NK	P solution and CaFe solution			
Microelements solution Amount per liter distilled water				
$(NH_4)_2$ Fe $(SO4)_2$ ·6 H_2 O	80 g			
ZnSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	6 g			
MnSO ₄ ·H ₂ O	2 g			
NiSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	0.2 g			
EDTA	6 g			
-sterilize by filtration				
NKP solution	Amount per liter distilled water			
K ₂ HPO ₄	250 g			
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	300 g			
-sterilize by filtration				
CaFe solution	Amount per liter distilled water			
CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	75 g			
FeCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	5 g			
Concentrated HCl	3.75 ml			
-sterilize by filtration				

Table 29. Zeaxanthin and lycopene production by *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 and its red mutant derivative UV7-1.

	Zeaxanthin (mg/l)	Lycopene (mg/l)
24 hours		
R114	36.65	0
UV7-1	3.85	20.85
48 hours		
R114	72.95	0
UV7-1	5.75	85.95
72 hours		
R114	83.9	0
UV7-1	5.85	124.55

Example 12: Model for the Industrial Production of Astaxanthin by Fermentation Using Strains Derived from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114

Astaxanthin is a commercially important carotenoid used primarily in the aquaculture industry. EP 872,554 showed that astaxanthin production could be achieved in *E. coli* by introducing plasmids containing combinations of the cloned carotenoid (*crt*) genes from *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 and *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* E-396^T. Together, the cloned *crt* genes (*crtEBIYZ*) and *crtW* (β-carotene β-4 oxygenase) encoded a total biosynthetic pathway from FPP through zeaxanthin to astaxanthin. The sequences of the *P. carotinifaciens* E-396 *crtW*, *Paracoccus* sp. R1534 *crtZ*, and *Paracoccus* sp. R1534 *crtE* genes and encoded polypeptides are set forth in (SEQ ID NOs:180 and 181 (*crtW*); 182 and 184 (*crtZ*); and 184 and 185 (*crtE*)) However, it was not shown that astaxanthin production could be achieved in the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 host family. To demonstrate the utility of recombinant strains derived from strain R114 for astaxanthin production, the cloned *crtW* gene (SEQ ID NO:180) was introduced into strain R114 as follows.

Table 30. PCR primers used for the work described in Example 12.

Primer name	Sequence
CrtW-Nde	5' AAGGCCTCATATGAGCGCACATGCCCTGCC 3' (SEQ ID NO:186)
CrtW-Bam	5' CGGGATCCTCATGCGGTGTCCCCCTTGG 3' (SEQ ID NO:187)
CrtZ-Nde	5' AAGGCCTCATATGAGCACTTGGGCCGCAAT 3' (SEQ ID NO:188)
CrtZ-Bam	5' AGGATCCTCATGTATTGCGATCCGCCCCTT 3' (SEQ ID NO:189)

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The crtW gene was amplified by PCR from the cloned crt cluster of Paracoccus carotinifaciens strain E-396^T (Tsubokura et al., supra; EP 872,554) using the primers crtW-Nde and crtW-Bam (Table 30). The primers were designed such that the ATG start codon constitutes the second half of an NdeI site (cleavage recognition site CATATG), and a BamHI site (GGATCC) was introduced immediately after the stop codon. The PCR product was cloned in the pCR[®]2.1-TOPO vector, resulting in plasmid TOPO-crtW. The crtW gene was excised with NdeI and BamHI and subcloned in the NdeI-BamHI cut vector pBBR-K-PcrtE (described in Example 6) to create plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW.

Plasmid pBBR-K-P*crtE-crtW* was transferred to *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 using a standard bacterial conjugation procedure {*E. coli* strain S17 [Priefer et al., J. Bacteriol. 163:324-330 (1985)] was the donor organism}. Transconjugants were selected on medium 362F/2 agar (Table 28) containing 50 mg/l kanamycin and purified by restreaking on the same medium. The presence of plasmid pBBR-K-P*crtE-crtW* in the strain was confirmed by PCR. Carotenoid production by strains R114 (host control), R114/pBBR-K (empty vector control) and R114/ pBBR-K-P*crtE-crtW* was measured in shake flask cultures as described in Examples 1 and 2, except that liquid 362F/2 medium was used instead of ME medium. These results are shown in Table 31. The control strains R114 and R114/pBBR-K produced only zeaxanthin. In strain R114/ pBBR-K-P*crtE-crtW*, the zeaxanthin was completely consumed by the plasmid-encoded β-carotene β-4 oxygenase. However, although astaxanthin was produced, two other ketocarotenoids, adonixanthin and canthaxanthin, accumulated at higher levels. This indicated an imbalance *in vivo* of the β-carotene hydroxylase (encoded by the chromosomal *crtZ* gene in strain R114) and the cloned β carotene β-4 oxygenase (CrtW).

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To test this hypothesis, two new plasmids were created that contained the crtZ and crtW genes together in mini-operons. The order of the genes was made different in the two constructs (i.e., crtZ-crtW and crtW-crtZ) to try and create different ratios of expression of the crtZ and crtW genes. The construction of the new plasmids required the assembly of a special set of cloning vectors as follows. A series of operon construction vectors (based on the vector pCR*2.1-TOPO) was designed to facilitate the assembly of genes (in this case, crtZ and crtW) into operons. The genes of interest must have an ATG start codon, embedded in an Ndel site (CATATG), and a TGA stop codon immediately followed by a BamHI site.

Table 31. Astaxanthin production in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 containing plasmids expressing the *crtW* gene alone and in combination with the *crtZ* gene.

	24 hou	rs				
Strain	ZXN	ADN	CXN	AXN	Total	Sp. Form. ^a
R114	46.5	0	0	0	46.5	2.1
R114/pBBR-K	38.8	0	0	0	41.4	2.2
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtW	0	13.0	21.8	2.3	37.5	2.1
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtWZ	0	14.9	29.5	1.3	45.6	2.1
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtZW	0	18.0	20.4	7.3	45.65	2.1
	48 hours					
R114	72.6	0	0	0	74.4	2.8
R114/pBBR-K	70.1	0	0	0	70.1	3.1
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtW	0	26.7	22.0	26.9	75.5	3.9
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtWZ	0	30.9	27.2	34.8	92.9	4.0
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtZW	0	15.7	11.2	58.3	85.1	4.1
	72 hours					
R114	82.5	0	0	0	82.5	5.3
R114/pBBR-K	82.9	0	0	0	82.9	5.1
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE -crtW	0	19.7	17.0	46.8	83.5	5.2
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ	0	28.7	26.4	43.8	98.8	6.1
R114/pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW	0	18.3	14.4	66.3	98.9	5.9

^aZXN, zeaxanthin; AND, adonixanthin; CXN, canthaxanthin; AXN, astaxanthin.

Furthermore, the first nucleotide after the start codon and the last nucleotide before the stop codon must be adenine and the gene must lack sites for at least one of the enzymes BsgI, BseMII, BseRI and GsuI. Four operon construction vectors were constructed, differing in the arrangements of their polylinker sequences (SEQ ID NOs: 190-197). The cleavage sites of the first two enzymes are within the NdeI site. The cleavage sites of the last two enzymes are before the BamHI site. The BseRI site in pOCV-1 and pOCV-4 is not unique and cannot be used for operon construction.

The genes to be assembled in operons are first inserted individually between the NdeI and the BamHI sites of the appropriate operon construction vectors. The resulting plasmid with the upstream gene of the envisioned operon is then cut with one of the two enzymes

^bSpecific Formation, expressed as mg/l total carotenoid/OD₆₆₀.

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at the end of the polylinker and with an enzyme, which has a unique site within the vector backbone. The plasmid containing the downstream gene of the envisioned operon is cut with one of the first two enzymes of the polylinker and with the same enzyme (with a unique site in the vector backbone) used for the first plasmid (containing the desired upstream gene). The fragments carrying the genes are isolated and ligated, resulting in a pOCV plasmid with both genes between the *NdeI* and the *BamHI* sites. More genes can be added in an analogous fashion. The assembled genes overlap such that the first two nucleotides, TG, of the TGA stop codon of the upstream gene coincide the last two nucleotides of the ATG start codon of the downstream gene. The same overlap is found between all genes in the carotenoid (*crt*) operon (*crtZYIB*) in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 (Pasamontes et al., supra).

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The pOCV backbone is derived from pCR[®]2.1-TOPO. The BseMII site in the region necessary for replication, upstream of the ColE1 origin, was eliminated by site directed mutagenesis changing the site from CTCAG into CACAG. The remaining three BseMII sites and one GsuI site were eliminated by removing a 0.8 kb DdeI-Asp700 fragment. The remaining vector was blunt-end ligated after fill-in of the DdeI recessed end. The polylinkers were inserted between the BamHI and XbaI sites by means of annealed oligonucleotides with the appropriate 5' overhangs.

Plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, was constructed using the operon construction vector pOCV-2 as follows. The crtZ gene was amplified by PCR from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 20 using the primers crtZ-Nde and crtZ-Bam (Table 30). The primers were designed such that the ATG start codon constitutes the second half of a NdeI site (cleavage recognition site CATATG) and a BamHI site (GGATCC) was introduced immediately after the stop codon. The PCR product was cloned in the pCR 2.1-TOPO vector, resulting in plasmid TOPO-crtZ. To assemble the two genes in a mini-operon, both genes, crtZ and crtW were 25 excised with NdeI and BamHI from the plasmids TOPO-crtZ and TOPO-crtW and subcloned in the NdeI-BamHI cut vector pOCV-2, creating plasmids pOCV-2-crtZ and pOCV-2-crtW. Plasmid pOCV-2-crtZ was cut with BseMII and PstI (there is a unique PstI site in the kanamycin resistance gene) and the 2.4 kb fragment (containing crtZ) was ligated with the crtW-containing 1876 bp BseRI-PstI fragment from pOCV-2-crtW. The 30 resulting plasmid, pOCV-2-crtZW, was cut with NdeI and BamHI and the crtZW fragment was ligated with the NdeI-BamHI backbone of pBBR-K-PcrtE to yield pBBR-K-PcrtEcrtZW. Plasmid pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, was constructed in an analogous fashion.

The data in Table 31 show that the ratio of adonixanthin, canthaxanthin and astaxanthin did not change appreciably in strain R114/ pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ compared to strain

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pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW. However, in strain pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, the production of the ketocarotenoids was shifted in favor of astaxanthin. This result indicates that the level of expression is dependent on the position of the gene within the mini-operon, and suggests that increasing the *in vivo* level of β -carotene hydroxylase activity creates a balance

between the activities of this enzyme and β -carotene β -4 oxygenase that is more favorable for full conversion of zeaxanthin to astaxanthin.

The results described in this Example also show that it is possible, through appropriate genetic engineering, to produce not only astaxanthin, but also other ketocarotenoids of commercial interest in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 or its relatives. For example, expression of a gene coding for β -carotene β -4 oxygenase in a *crtZ* mutant of strain R114 (lacking β -carotene hydroxylase activity) would provide for production of exclusively ketocarotenoids, *e.g.*, echinenone or canthaxanthin, without co-production of hydroxylated carotenoids. Taken together, the results presented in this Example and Example 11 show the broad utility of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 and its relatives to produce industrially important carotenoids.

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Example 13: Accumulation of mevalonate in cultures of *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 overexpressing genes of the mevalonate pathway

Overexpression of the genes of the mevalonate pathway in Paracoccus sp. strain R114 leads to increased carbon flow to through the mevalonate pathway. The construction of plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 was described in Example 5. Plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 was constructed as follows. A DNA fragment containing containing most of the mvaA gene and the entire idi and hcs genes was obtained on a 3.1 kb SmaI-SalI fragment following partial digestion of a λ -clone containing the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 mevalonate operon (see Example 4). This fragment was subcloned in pUC19, yielding the plasmid pUC19mev-op-up'. To facilitate subcloning, the KpnI-HindIII fragment of pUC19mevop-up' containing the mevalonate genes was recloned in the vector pBluescriptKS⁺, resulting in plasmid pBluKSp-mev-op-up'. A 1.7 kb SalI fragment from pUC19mev-opup' was then cloned in the SalI site of plasmid 2ES2-1, which is a pUC19-derived plasmid containing the cloned SalI-EcoRI fragment M from Paracoccus sp. strain R114 (refer to Example 4). This resulted in plasmid pUC19mev-op-up-2. Plasmid pUCmev-op-up-3 was then obtained by combining the BbsI-BsaI fragment from pUC19mev-op-up-2 carrying the beginning of the mevalonate operon with the BbsI-BsaI fragment from pBluKSp-mev-op-up' containing idi and hcs. Separately, a unique MluI site was introduced between the Nsil and Kpnl sites of the vector pBBR1MCS-2 (refer to Example 5) by inserting an annealed primer containing an MluI restriction site. The resulting new

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cloning vector pBBR-K-Mlu was cut with MluI and KpnI and the MluI-KpnI fragment from pUCmev-op-up-3, containing the first three genes of the mevalonate operon, was inserted, yielding plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op-up-3. Plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 was then constructed by insertion of the SmaI fragment from plasmid 16SB3, which contains most of the mvk gene and the 5' end of pmk (plasmid 16SB3 is a pUC19-derived plasmid containing the Paracoccus sp. strain R114 SalI-BamHI fragment A; refer to Example 4). The insert of plasmid pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 contains the putative mevalonate operon promoter region, the first four genes of the mevalonate operon and the 5' end of pmk.

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Plasmids pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 and pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 were each introduced into Paracoccus sp. strain R114 by electroporation. Production of zeaxanthin and mevalonate by the new strains were compared to the control strain R114. The strains were grown in baffled shake flasks in liquid medium 362F/2 (see Example 11) for 72 hours. For strains R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 and R114/pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4, kanamycin (50 mg/l) was also added to the cultures. The cultivation temperature was 28°C and shaking was at 200 rpm. Zeaxanthin was measured by the method set forth in Example 1, while mevalonate in the culture supernatants was measured as follows: A 0.6 ml sample of the culture was centrifuged for 4 minutes at 13,000 x g. Four hundred microliters of the supernatant were added to 400 microliters of methanol and mixed by vortexing for 1 min. The mixture was centrifuged again for 4 minutes at 13,000 x g. The resulting supernatant was then analyzed directly by gas chromatography (GC) using the method of Lindemann et al. [J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal. 9:311-316 (1991)] with minor modification as follows. The GC was a Hewlett-Packard 6890plus instrument (Hewlett-Packard, Avondale, PA, USA) equipped with a cool-on-column injector and a flame ionization detector. One microliter of sample prepared as described above was injected onto a fused silica capillary column (15m length x 0.32mm ID) coated with a 0.52 micron film of crosslinked modified polyethylene glycol (HP-FFAP, Agilent Technologies, USA). Helium was used as the carrier gas at an inlet pressure of 0.6 bar. The temperature of the programmable injector was ramped from 82°C to 250°C at a rate of 30°C/minute. The column temperature profile was 80°C for 0.5 minutes, followed by a linear temperature gradient at 15°C/min to 250°C and finally held at 250°C for 5 minutes. The detector temperature was maintained at 320°C.

In the first experiment, zeaxanthin and mevalonate production were measured in strains R114 and R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 (Table 32). Both strains produced similar amounts of zeaxanthin, but strain R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 produced a four-fold higher level of mevalonate. These results show that overexpression of the genes of the mevalonate pathway in *Paracoccus* sp. strain R114 results in increased carbon flow through the mevalonate

pathway. The accumulation of mevalonate was expected because strain R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2 does not have an overexpressed crtE gene, and the crtE gene product (GGPP synthase) is known to be a limiting step in zeaxanthin production in Paracoccus sp. strain R114 (see Examples 6 and 8). Cells having a limiting amount of GGPP synthase, upon overproduction of the enzymes of the mevalonate pathway, would be expected to accumulate FPP, and it is well known that FPP is a potent inhibitor of mevalonate kinase [Dorsey and Porter, J. Biol. Chem. 243:4667-4670 (1968); Gray and Kekwick, BBA 279:290-296 (1972); Hinson et al. J. Lipids Res. 38:2216-2223 (1997)]. Therefore, accumulation of FPP resulting from overexpression of the genes of the mevalonate pathway would cause inhibition of mevalonate kinase, which in turn is manifested as mevalonate accumulation in the culture.

Table 32. Zeaxanthin and mevalonate production in strains R114 and R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2.

Strain/plasmid	Mevalonate (mg/l)	Zeaxanthin(mg/l)
R114	50.5	70.0
R114/pBBR-K-mev-op16-2	208.2	65.2

In a second experiment, zeaxanthin and mevalonate production were measured in strain R114 and two independent isolates of R114/pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 (Table 33). These results again show that overexpression of the genes of the mevalonate pathway increased carbon flow through the mevalonate pathway.

Table 33. Zeaxanthin and mevalonate production in strains R114 and R114/pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4.

Strain/plasmid	Mevalonate (mg/l)	Zeaxanthin(mg/l)
R114	45	67.5
R114/pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 (Isolate 1)	133.2	53.7
R114/pBBR-K-mev-op-up-4 (Isolate 2)	163.7	47.6

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The following biological material was deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) at 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2201, USA, and were assigned the following accession numbers:

Strain	Accession No.	Date of Deposit
Paracoccus sp. R114	PTA-3335	April 24, 2001
Paracoccus sp. R1534	PTA-3336	April 24, 2001
Paracoccus sp. R-1506	PTA-3431	June 5, 2001

All patents, patent applications, and publications cited above are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety as if recited in full herein.

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The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

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What is Claimed Is:

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1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

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- (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 340 of SEQ ID NO:43;
- (b) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 349 of SEQ ID NO:45;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 388 of SEQ ID NO:47;
 - (d) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 378 of SEQ ID NO:49;
 - (e) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 305 of SEQ ID NO:51;
 - (f) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 332 of SEQ ID NO:53;
- (g) a fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID 10 NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, wherein said fragment has at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues;
 - (h) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53, the fragment having the activity of
- hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), isopentenyl diphosphate 15 isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase;
 - (i) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42 or a complement of SEQ ID NO:42, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, or diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase; and
 - a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:43, 45, 47, 49, 51 or 53. (j)
- 2. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group 25 consisting of:
 - (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 287 of SEQ ID NO:159;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:159;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 159, the fragment having the activity of farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPP synthase);
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 295-1158 of SEQ ID NO:157 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of FPP synthase; and
- (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:159. 35

- 3. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 142 of SEQ ID NO:160;
- (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:160;
- 5 (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 160, the fragment having the activity of 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase (DXPS);
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1185-1610 of SEQ ID NO:157 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of DXPS;
 - (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:160.

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- 4. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 390 of SEQ ID NO:178;
- 15 (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:178;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 178, the fragment having the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase;
 - (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1-1170 of SEQ ID NO:177 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase; and (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:178.
 - 5. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- 25 (a) an amino acid sequence shown as residues 1 to 240 of SEQ ID NO:179;
 - (b) at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:179;
 - (c) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 179, the fragment having the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase;
- (d) an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides spanning positions 1258-1980 of SEQ ID NO:177 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptide has the activity of acetoacetyl-CoA reductase; and (e) a conservatively modified variant of SEQ ID NO:179.
- 6. An isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:42, variants of SEQ ID NO:42 containing one or more

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substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table, fragments of SEQ ID NO:42 that encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase (HMG-CoA synthase), mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:42, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:42, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of HMG-CoA reductase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, HMG-CoA synthase, mevalonate kinase, phosphomevalonate kinase, and diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase.

- 7. An isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:157, variants of SEQ ID NO:157 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table, fragments of SEQ ID NO:157 that encode a polypeptide having farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity or a polypeptide having the activity of XseB, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:157, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:157, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of FPP synthase activity, 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase activity, and the activity of XseB.
- 8. An isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:177, variants of SEQ ID NO:177 containing one or more substitutions according to the *Paracoccus* sp. strain R1534 codon usage table, fragments of SEQ ID NO:177 that encode a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, and polynucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to a hybridization probe the nucleotide sequence of which consists of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:177, or the complement of SEQ ID NO:177, which polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide having an activity selected from the group consisting of acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase and acetoacetyl-CoA reductase.
- 9. An isolated polynucleotide sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:157, SEQ ID NO:177, and combinations thereof.

10. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence according to claim 6, 7, 8 or 9.

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- 11. An expression vector selected from the group consisting of pBBR-K-mev-op16-1, pBBR-K-mev-op16-2, pDS-mvaA, pDS-idi, pDS-hcs, pDS-mvk, pDS-pmk, pDS-mvd, pDS-His-mvaA, pDS-His-idi, pDS-His-hcs, pDS-His-mvk, pDS-His-pmk, pDS-His-mvd, pBBR-K-Zea4, pBBR-K-Zea4-up, pBBR-K-Zea4-down, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtE-3, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvaA, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-idi, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-hcs, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvk, pBBR-tK-PcrtE-mvd, pBBR-K-PcrtE-mvaA-crtE-3, pDS-His-phaA, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtW, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtWZ, pBBR-K-PcrtE-crtZW, and combinations thereof.
- 12. A cultured cell comprising the polynucleotide sequence according to claim 6, 7, 8 or 9, or an expression vector according to claim 10 or 11, or a progeny of the cell, wherein the cell expresses a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence.
 - 13. A method of producing a carotenoid comprising culturing a cell according to claim 12 under conditions permitting expression of a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence, and isolating the carotenoid from the cell or the medium of the cell.
 - 14. A method of making a carotenoid-producing cell comprising:

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- (a) introducing into a cell a polynucleotide sequence encoding an enzyme in the mevalonate pathway, which enzyme is expressed in the cell; and
- (b) selecting a cell containing the polynucleotide sequence of step (a) that produces a
 carotenoid at a level that is about 1.1-1,000 times the level of the carotenoid produced by the cell before introduction of the polynucleotide sequence.
 - 15. A method for engineering a bacterium to produce an isoprenoid compound comprising:
- (a) culturing a parent bacterium in a medium under conditions permitting expression of
 an isoprenoid compound, and selecting a mutant bacterium from the culture medium that
 produces about 1.1-1,000 times more of an isoprenoid compound than the parent
 bacterium;
 - (b) introducing into the mutant bacterium an expression vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:42 operably linked to an expression control sequence; and
 - (c) selecting a bacterium that contains the expression vector and produces at least about 1.1 times more of an isoprenoid compound than the mutant in step (a).

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- 16. A microorganism of the genus *Paracoccus*, which microorganism has the following characteristics:
- (i) a sequence similarity to SEQ ID NO:12 of >97% using a similarity matrix obtained from a homology calculation using GeneCompar v. 2.0 software with a gap penalty of 0%;
- a homology to strain R-1512, R1534, R114 or R-1506 of >70% using DNA:DNA hybridization at 81.5°C;
 - a G+C content of its genomic DNA that varies less than 1% from the G+C content of the genomic DNA of R114, R-1512, R1534, and R-1506; and
 - an average DNA fingerprint that clusters at about 58% similarity to strains R-1512, R1534,
- 10 R114 and R-1506 using the AFLP procedure of Example 2, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966);
 - (ii) 18:1w7c comprising at least about 75% of the total fatty acids of the cell membranes; an inability to use adonitol, i-erythritol, gentiobiose, β -methylglucoside, D-sorbitol, xylitol and quinic acid as carbon sources for growth; and
- an ability to use L-asparagine and L-aspartic acid as carbon sources for growth, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966); or
 - (iii) an ability to grow at 40°C;
 - an ability to grow in a medium having 8% NaCl;
 - an ability to grow in a medium having a pH of 9.1; and
- a yellow-orange colony pigmentation, with the proviso that the microorganism is not *Paracoccus* sp. (MBIC3966).

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> BERRY, Alan

BRETZEL, Werner

HUMBELIN, Markus

LOPEZ-ULIBARRI, Rual

MAYER, Anne

YELISEEV, Alexei

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<212> PRT

<213> Paracoccus sp. R114

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<213> Paracoccus sp. R114

<400> 45

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gcc Ala	atg Met	gcg Ala	ggc Gly 15	gcg Ala	acc Thr	gac Asp	atc Ile	cga Arg 20	gca Ala	gcc Ala	gag Glu	gct Ala	tat Tyr 25	gcg Ala	ccc Pro	796	0
				ctg Leu												800	8
				aac Asn												805	6
tct Ser 60	cat His	acg Thr	cgg Arg	gtc Val	gag Glu 65	Gly ggg	tcc Ser	ggc	acg Thr	ggc Gly 70	cac His	gac Asp	gag Glu	gtg Val	cat His 75	810	4
				ctg Leu 80												815	2
				gac Asp												820	0
				aac Asn												824	8
				gcg Ala												829	6
				gac Asp												834	4
				cgc Arg 160												839	2
ggc ggc	gag Glu	gcc Ala	gag Glu 175	gat Asp	Gly ggg	cat His	gac Asp	agc Ser 180	cac His	ggc	gtc Val	ccg Pro	ctg Leu 185	gac Asp	ctg Leu	844	0
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aag Lys	cct Pro 205	ttc Phe	agt Ser	tcg Ser	cgc Arg	gac Asp 210	ggc Gly	atg Met	aac Asn	cac His	acg Thr 215	gtc Val	gag Glu	acc Thr	agc Ser	853	6
ccg Pro 220	ctg Leu	ttc Phe	ccg Pro	ccc Pro	tgg Trp 225	cct Pro	gcg Ala	cag Gln	gcg Ala	gaa Glu 230	gcg Ala	gat Asp	tgc Cys	egc Arg	gtc Val 235	858	4

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			aac Asn 255												8680
			tgc Cys												8728
			gcc Ala												8776
			aac Asn												8824
			ctg Leu												8872
cgt tga acgcgtaaga cgaccactgg gtaaggttct gccgcgcgtg gtctcgactg Arg												8928			
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<210> 53

<211> 332

<212> PRT

<213> Paracoccus sp. R114

<400> 53

Met Thr Asp Ala Val Arg Asp Met Ile Ala Arg Ala Met Ala Gly Ala 1 5 10 15

Thr Asp Ile Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ala Pro Ser Asn Ile Ala Leu

Ser Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Arg Asp Ala Ala Arg Asn Leu Pro Leu Asn 35 40 45

Ser	Ser 50	Val	Ser	lle	Ser	Leu 55	Ala	Asn	Trp	GIĀ	Ser 60	HIS	Thr	Arg	vai
Glu 65	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly 70	His	Asp	Glu	Val	His 75	His	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu 80
Leu	Asp	Pro	Gly	Asp 85	Ala	Phe	Ala	Arg	Arg 90	Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ala 95	Asp
Leu	Phe	Arg	Gly 100	Gly	Arg	His	Leu	Pro 105	Leu	Arg	Ile	Thr	Thr 110	Gln	Asn
Ser	Ile	Pro 115	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu 120	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser 125	Gly	Phe	Ala
Ala	Leu 130	Thr	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala 135	Gly	Ala	Phe	Gly	Leu 140	Asp	Leu	Asp	Asp
Thr 145	Asp	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile 150	Ala	Arg	Ile	Gly	Ser 155	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg 160
Ser	Ile	Trp	His	Gly 165	Phe	Val	Arg	Trp	Asn 170	Arg	Gly	Glu	Ala	Glu 175	Asp
Gly	His	Asp	Ser 180	His	Gly	Val	Pro	Leu 185	Asp	Leu	Arg	Trp	Pro 190	Gly	Phe
Arg	Ile	Ala 195	Ile	Val	Ala	Val	Asp 200	Lys	Gly	Pro	Lys	Pro 205	Phe	Ser	Ser
Arg	Asp 210	Gly	Met	Asn	His	Thr 215	Val	Glu	Thr	Ser	Pro 220	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro
Trp 225	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ala	Glu 230	Ala	Asp	Cys	Arg	Val 235	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ile 240
Ala	Ala	Arg	Asp	Met 245	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gly	Pro 250	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Asn 255	Ala
Leu	Ala	Met	His 260	Ala	Thr	Met	Met	Ala 265	Ala	Arg	Pro	Pro	Leu 270	Cys	Tyr

Leu Thr Gly Gly Ser Trp Gln Val Leu Glu Arg Leu Trp Gln Ala Arg 275 280 285

Ala Asp Gly Leu Ala Ala Phe Ala Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val 290 295 300

Lys Leu Ile Phe Glu Glu Ser Ser Ala Ala Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Phe 305 310 315 320

Pro Asp Ala Ser Leu Ile Ala Pro Phe Glu Gly Arg 325 330

<210> 54

<211> 353

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. strain CL190

<400> 54

Met Thr Glu Thr His Ala Ile Ala Gly Val Pro Met Arg Trp Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Arg Ile Ser Gly Asn Val Ala Glu Thr Glu Thr Gln Val Pro
20 25 30

Leu Ala Thr Tyr Glu Ser Pro Leu Trp Pro Ser Val Gly Arg Gly Ala 35 40 45

Lys Val Ser Arg Leu Thr Glu Lys Gly Ile Val Ala Thr Leu Val Asp 50 55 60

Glu Arg Met Thr Arg Ser Val Ile Val Glu Ala Thr Asp Ala Gln Thr 65 70 75 80

Ala Tyr Met Ala Ala Gln Thr Ile His Ala Arg Ile Asp Glu Leu Arg 85 90 95

Glu Val Val Arg Gly Cys Ser Arg Phe Ala Gln Leu Ile Asn Ile Lys 100 105 110

His Glu Ile Asn Ala Asn Leu Leu Phe Ile Arg Phe Glu Phe Thr Thr 115 120 125

Gly Asp Ala Ser Gly His Asn Met Ala Thr Leu Ala Ser Asp Val Leu 130 135 140

Leu Gly His Leu Leu Glu Thr Ile Pro Gly Ile Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile

160 150 155 145 Ser Gly Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asp Lys Lys Ala Thr Ala Ile Asn Gly Ile 170 165 Leu Gly Arg Gly Lys Asn Val Ile Thr Glu Leu Leu Val Pro Arg Asp 185 Val Val Glu Asn Asn Leu His Thr Thr Ala Ala Lys Ile Val Glu Leu 200 Asn Ile Arg Lys Asn Leu Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Gly Ile Arg 215 Ser Ala Asn Ala His Phe Ala Asn Met Leu Leu Gly Phe Tyr Leu Ala 235 Thr Gly Gln Asp Ala Ala Asn Ile Val Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Val Val Met Ala Glu Asp Arg Asp Gly Asp Leu Tyr Phe Ala Cys Thr Leu Pro Asn Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Val Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Phe Val Glu Thr Asn Leu Ala Arg Leu Gly Cys Arg Ala Asp Arg Glu Pro Gly Glu Asn Ala Arg Arg Leu Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Cys Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Thr Asn Pro Gly Glu Leu Met 330 Arg Ala His Val Gln Leu Glu Arg Asp Asn Lys Thr Ala Lys Val Gly 345 Ala <210> 55 <211> 353

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus

<400> 55

Met Thr Glu Ala His Ala Thr Ala Gly Val Pro Met Arg Trp Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Arg Ile Ser Gly Asn Val Ala Thr Ile Glu Thr Gln Val Pro

30 20 Leu Ala Thr Tyr Glu Ser Pro Leu Trp Pro Ser Val Gly Arg Gly Ala 40 Lys Val Ser Arg Leu Thr Glu Lys Gly Ile Val Ala Thr Leu Val Asp Glu Arg Met Thr Arg Ser Val Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Asp Ala Leu Thr Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Thr Ile Glu Ala Arg Ile Asp Glu Leu Arg Glu Leu Val Arg Gly Cys Ser Arg Phe Ala Gln Leu Ile Gly Ile Arg His Glu Ile Thr Gly Asn Leu Leu Phe Val Arg Phe Glu Phe Ser Thr 115 Gly Asp Ala Ser Gly His Asn Met Ala Thr Leu Ala Ser Asp Val Leu 135 Leu Gln His Leu Leu Glu Thr Val Pro Gly Ile Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile 150 Ser Gly Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asp Lys Lys Ala Thr Ala Ile Asn Gly Ile 170 Leu Gly Arg Gly Lys Asn Val Val Thr Glu Leu Leu Val Pro Arg Asp Val Val Ala Asp Val Leu Asn Thr Thr Ala Ala Lys Ile Ala Glu Leu 200 Asn Leu Arg Lys Asn Leu Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Gly Ile Arg 215 Ser Ala Asn Ala His Tyr Ala Asn Met Leu Leu Ala Phe Tyr Leu Ala 235 Thr Gly Gln Asp Ala Ala Asn Ile Val Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Val Val 250 Thr Ala Glu Asp Arg Asp Gly Asp Leu Tyr Leu Ala Cys Thr Leu Pro Asn Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Val Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Phe Val 280 Glu Thr Asn Leu Asn Arg Leu Gly Cys Arg Ala Asp Arg Glu Pro Gly Glu Asn Ala Arg Arg Leu Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Cys 315 Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Thr Asn Pro Gly Glu Leu Met

325 330 335

Arg Ala His Val Gln Leu Glu Arg Gly His Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Gly 340 345 350

Val

<210> 56

<211> 353

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. strain KO-3899

<400> 56

Met Thr Asp Thr His Ala Ile Ala Met Val Pro Met Lys Trp Val Gly
1 10 15

Pro Leu Arg Ile Ser Gly Asn Val Ala Thr Thr Glu Thr His Val Pro

Leu Ala Thr Tyr Glu Thr Pro Leu Trp Pro Ser Val Gly Arg Gly Ala 35 40 45

Lys Val Ser Met Leu Ser Glu Arg Gly Ile Ala Ala Thr Leu Val Asp 50 55 60

Glu Arg Met Thr Arg Ser Val Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Asp Ala Gln Thr 65 70 75 80

Ala Tyr Thr Ala Ala Arg Ala Ile Glu Ala Arg Ile Glu Glu Leu Arg 85 90 95

Ala Val Val Arg Thr Cys Ser Arg Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Gln Val Arg 100 105 110

His Glu Ile Ala Gly Asn Leu Leu Phe Val Arg Phe Glu Phe Ser Thr 115 120 125

Arg Arg Pro Ser Gly His Asn Met Ala Thr Leu Ala Ser Asp Ala Leu 130 135 140

Leu Ala His Leu Leu Gln Thr Ile Pro Gly Ile Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile 145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asp Lys Lys Ala Thr Ala Ile Asn Gly Ile 165 170 175

Leu Gly Arg Gly Lys Asn Val Val Thr Glu Leu Val Val Pro Arg Glu 180 185 190

Val Val Glu Arg Val Leu His Thr Thr Ala Ala Lys Ile Val Glu Leu

67

195 200 205

Asn Ile Arg Lys Asn Leu Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Gly Ile Arg 210 215 220

Ser Ala Asn Ala His Tyr Ala Asn Met Leu Leu Gly Phe Tyr Leu Ala 225 230 235 240

Thr Gly Gln Asp Ala Ala Asn Ile Val Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Val Thr
245 250 255

Leu Ala Glu Asp Arg Asp Gly Asp Leu Tyr Phe Ser Cys Asn Leu Pro 260 265 270

Asn Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Val Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Phe Val 275 280 285

Glu Thr Asn Leu Asn Arg Leu Gly Cys Arg Glu Asp Arg Ala Pro Gly 290 295 300

Glu Asn Ala Arg Arg Leu Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Cys 305 310 315 320

Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Thr Asn Pro Gly Glu Leu Met 325 330 335

Arg Ala His Val Glu Leu Glu Arg Asp Asn Thr Thr Ala Glu Val Gly 340 345 350

Val

<210> 57

<211> 347

<212> PRT

<213> Erwinia herbicola

<400> 57

Met Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Val Gln Arg Lys Asn Asp His Leu Asp Ile 1 5 10 15

Val Leu Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Val Thr Gln Ala Ser Ala Gly Phe Glu 20 25 30

Arg Trp Arg Phe Thr His Cys Ala Leu Pro Glu Leu Asn Phe Ser Asp $35 \hspace{1cm} 40 \hspace{1cm} 45$

Ile Thr Leu Glu Thr Thr Phe Leu Asn Arg Gln Leu Gln Ala Pro Leu 50 55 60

Leu Ile Ser Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Val Glu Arg Ser Arg His Ile Asn

68

65					70					75						
Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Glu 85	Ala	Ala	Gln	Val	Leu 90	Lys	Ile	Ala	Met	Gly 95	Val	
Gly	Ser	Gln	Arg 100	Val	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ser 105	Asp	Ala	Glу	Leu	Gly 110	Leu	Asp	
Lys	Thr	Leu 115	Arg	Gln	Leu	Ala	Pro 120	Asp	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu 125	Ala	Asn	Leu	
Gly	Ala 130	Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gly 135	Arg	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asp 140	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Arg	
Ala 145	Val	Glu	Met	Ile	Glu 150	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ile 155	Val	His	Leu	Asn	Pro 160	
Leu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Leu 165	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gly	Asp 170	Arg	Asp	Trp	Arg	Gly 175	Arg	
Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile 180	Glu	Thr	Leu	Val	Arg 185	Glu	Leu	Pro	Va1	Pro 190	Leu	Val	
Val	Lys	Glu 195	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ile 200	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Ala 205	Gly	Gln	Leu	
Ile	Asp 210	Ala	Gly	Val	Thr	Va1 215	Ile	Asp	Val	Ala	Gly 220	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	
Ser 225	Trp	Ala	Ala	Val	Glu 230	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala 235	Thr	Glu	Gln	Gln	Arg 240	
Ser	Val	Ala	Asn	Val 245	Phe	Ala	Asp	Trp	Gly 250	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ala	Glu 255	Ala	
Leu	Val	Asp	Ile 260	Ala	Glu	Ala	Trp	Pro 265	Gln	Met	Pro	Leu	Ile 270	Ala	Ser	
Gly	Gly	Ile 275	Lys	Asn	Gly	Va1	Asp 280	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu 285	Arg	Leu	Gly	
Ala	Cys 290	Met	Val	Gly	Gln	Ala 295	Ala	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly 300	Ser	Ala	Gly	Val	
Ser 305	Thr	Glu	Lys	Val	11e 310	Asp	His	Phe	Asn	Val 315	Ile	Ile	Glu	Gln	Leu 320	
Arg	Val	Ala	Суѕ	Phe 325	Сув	Thr	Gly	Ser	Arg 330	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu 335	Lys	
Gln	Ala	Asp	Ile 340	Arg	Tyr	Val	Arg	Asp 345	Thr	Pro						
<210)> !	58														
<213	<211> 360															

<212> PRT

<213> Borrelia burgdorferi

<400> 58

Met Met Asp Thr Glu Phe Met Gly Ile Glu Pro Asn Ile Leu Glu Asn Lys Lys Arg His Ile Glu Ile Cys Leu Asn Lys Asn Asp Val Lys Gly Gly Cys Asn Phe Leu Lys Phe Ile Lys Leu Lys His Asn Ala Leu Ser Asp Phe Asn Phe Ser Glu Ile Asn Ile Lys Glu Glu Ile Phe Gly Tyr Asn Ile Ser Met Pro Val Phe Ile Ser Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Ser Lys 75 Glu Gly Asn Asp Phe Asn Lys Ser Leu Val Arg Ile Ala Asn Tyr Leu 90 Lys Ile Pro Ile Gly Leu Gly Ser Phe Lys Leu Leu Phe Lys Tyr Pro 105 Glu Tyr Ile Arg Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Arg Tyr Ala His Asn Ile Pro 120 Leu Phe Ala Asn Val Gly Ala Val Gln Ile Val Glu Phe Gly Ile Ser 135 Lys Ile Ala Glu Met Ile Lys Arg Leu Glu Val Asp Ala Ile Ile Val 155 His Leu Asn Ala Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Lys Val Asp Gly Asp Arg Asn Phe Lys Gly Ile Arg Glu Ser Ile Ala Lys Leu Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser 185 Val Pro Leu Ile Val Lys Glu Thr Gly Phe Gly Ile Ser Pro Lys Asp Val Lys Glu Leu Phe Ser Leu Gly Ala Ser Tyr Val Asp Leu Ala Gly 215 Ser Gly Gly Thr Asn Trp Ile Leu Val Glu Gly Met Lys Ser Asn Asn Leu Asn Ile Ala Ser Cys Phe Ser Asp Trp Gly Ile Pro Ser Val Phe 250

Thr Leu Leu Ser Ile Asp Asp Ser Leu Lys Ala Asn Ile Phe Ala Ser

260 265 270

Gly Gly Tyr Glu Thr Gly Met Asp Ile Ala Lys Gly Ile Ala Leu Gly
275 280 285

Ala Arg Leu Ile Gly Val Ala Ala Val Val Leu Arg Ala Phe Tyr Asp 290 295 300

Ser Gly Glu Asp Ala Val Phe Gly Leu Phe Ser Asp Tyr Glu His Ile 305 310 315 320

Leu Lys Met Ser Met Phe Leu Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Leu Leu Glu Phe 325 330 335

Arg Asn Asn Lys Tyr Phe Leu Ser Ser Tyr Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly 340 345 350

Val Phe Lys Gln Phe Tyr Gly Thr 355 360

<210> 59

<211> 349

<212> PRT

<213> Synechocystis sp. PCC 6803

<400> 59

Met Asp Ser Thr Pro His Arg Lys Ser Asp His Ile Arg Ile Val Leu 1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Asp Val Val Gly Lys Gly Ile Ser Thr Gly Phe Glu Arg Leu 20 25 30

Met Leu Glu His Cys Ala Leu Pro Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ala Val Asp 35 40 45

Leu Gly Leu Thr Leu Trp Gly Lys Ser Leu Thr Tyr Pro Trp Leu Ile 50 55 60

Ser Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Thr Pro Glu Ala Lys Gln Ile Asn Leu Phe 70 75 80

Leu Ala Glu Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Gly Ile Ala Met Gly Leu Gly Ser 85 90 95

Gln Arg Ala Ala Ile Glu Asn Pro Asp Leu Ala Phe Thr Tyr Gln Val 100 105 110

Arg Ser Val Ala Pro Asp Ile Leu Leu Phe Ala Asn Leu Gly Leu Val 115 120 125

Gln Leu Asn Tyr Gly Tyr Gly Leu Glu Gln Ala Gln Arg Ala Val Asp

130 135 140

Met Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala Leu Ile Leu His Leu Asn Pro Leu Gln Glu
145 150 155 160

Ala Val Gln Pro Asp Gly Asp Arg Leu Trp Ser Gly Leu Trp Ser Lys
165 170 175

Leu Glu Ala Leu Val Glu Ala Leu Glu Val Pro Val Ile Val Lys Glu 180 185 190

Val Gly Asn Gly Ile Ser Gly Pro Val Ala Lys Arg Leu Gln Glu Cys 195 200 205

Gly Val Gly Ala Ile Asp Val Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Ser Trp Ser 210 215 220

Glu Val Glu Ala His Arg Gln Thr Asp Arg Gln Ala Lys Glu Val Ala 225 230 235 240

His Asn Phe Ala Asp Trp Gly Leu Pro Thr Ala Trp Ser Leu Gln Gln 245 250 255

Val Val Gln Asn Thr Glu Gln Ile Leu Val Phe Ala Ser Gly Gly Ile 260 265 270

Arg Ser Gly Ile Asp Gly Ala Lys Ala Ile Ala Leu Gly Ala Thr Leu 275 280 285

Val Gly Ser Ala Ala Pro Val Leu Ala Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Ala Gln 290 295 300

Arg Val Tyr Asp His Tyr Gln Ala Arg Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Ile Ala 305 310 315 320

Ala Phe Cys Cys Asp Ala Ala Asn Leu Thr Gln Leu Ala Gln Val Pro 325 330 335

Leu Trp Asp Arg Gln Ser Gly Gln Arg Leu Thr Lys Pro 340 345

<210> 60

<211> 361

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. CL190

<400> 60

Met Thr Ser Ala Gln Arg Lys Asp Asp His Val Arg Leu Ala Ile Glu 1 5 10 15

Gln His Asn Ala His Ser Gly Arg Asn Gln Asp Asp Val Ser Phe Val

			20					25					30		
His	His	Ala 35	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asp 40	Arg	Pro	Asp	Val	Ser 45	Leu	Ala	Thr
Ser	Phe 50	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ser	Trp 55	Gln	Val	Pro	Ile	Tyr 60	Ile	Asn	Ala	Met
Thr 65	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys 70	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Asn 75	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr 80
Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Thr 85	Gly	Val	Pro	Ile	Ala 90	Ser	Gly	Ser	Met	Asn 95	Ala
Tyr	Ile	Lys	Asp 100	Pro	Cys	Ala	Asp	Thr 105	Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 110	Asp	Glu
Asn	Pro	Asn 115	Gly	Phe	Val	Ile	Ala 120	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	Thr 125	Thr	Thr	Val
Asp	Asn 130	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ile 135	Asp	Leu	Ile	Glu	Ala 140	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln
Ile 145	His	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ala 150	Gln	Glu	Thr	Pro	Met 155	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Arg 160
Ser	Phe	Ala	Ser	Trp 165	Val	Pro	Gln	Ile	Glu 170	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ala 175	Val
Asp	Ile	Pro	Val 180	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu	Val 185	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ser 190	Arg	Gln
Thr	Ile	Leu 195	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu 200	Gly	Val	Gln	Ala	Ala 205	Asp	Val	Ser
Gly	Arg 210	Gly	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe 215	Ala	Arg	Ile	Glu	Asn 220	Gly	Arg	Arg	Glu
Leu 225	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Phe 230	Leu	His	Gly	Trp	Gly 235	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ala 240
Cys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala 245	Gln	Asp	Ile	Ser	Leu 250	Pro	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser 255	Gly
Gly	Val	Arg	His 260	Pro	Leu	Asp	Val	Val 265	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu 270	Gly	Ala
Arg	Ala	Val 275	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly 280	Phe	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu 285	Met	Asp	Asp
Gly	Val 290	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ile	Thr 295	Lys	Leu	Thr	Thr	Trp 300	Leu	Asp	Gln	Leu
Ala 305	Ala	Leu	Gln	Thr	Met 310	Leu	Gly	Ala	Arg	Thr 315	Pro	Ala	Asp	Leu	Thr 320
Arg	Cys	Asp	Val	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	Glu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	Cys	Ala	Asp

325 330 335

Arg Gly Ile Asp Thr Arg Arg Leu Ala Gln Arg Ser Ser Ser Ile Glu 340 345 350

Ala Leu Gln Thr Thr Gly Ser Thr Arg
355 360

<210> 61

<211> 364

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus

<400> 61

Met Ser Ser Ala Gln Arg Lys Asp Asp His Val Arg Leu Ala Thr Glu
5 10 15

Gln Gln Arg Ala His Ser Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Asp Asp Val Ser Phe 20 25 30

Val His His Ala Leu Ala Gly Ile Asp Arg Pro Asp Val Arg Leu Ala 35 40 45

Thr Thr Phe Ala Gly Ile Thr Trp Arg Leu Pro Leu Tyr Ile Asn Ala 50 55 60

Met Thr Gly Gly Ser Ala Lys Thr Gly Ala Ile Asn Arg Asp Leu Ala 65 70 75 80

Val Ala Ala Arg Glu Thr Gly Ala Ala Ile Ala Ser Gly Ser Met His 85 90 95

Ala Phe Phe Arg Asp Pro Ser Cys Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Val Leu Arg 100 105 110

Thr Glu Asn Pro Asp Gly Phe Val Met Ala Asn Val Asn Ala Thr Ala 115 120 125

Ser Val Asp Asn Ala Arg Arg Ala Val Asp Leu Ile Glu Ala Asn Ala 130 135 140

Leu Gln Ile His Leu Asn Thr Ala Gln Glu Thr Pro Met Pro Glu Gly
145 150 155 160

Asp Arg Ser Phe Gly Ser Trp Pro Ala Gln Ile Ala Lys Ile Thr Ala 165 170 175

Ala Val Asp Val Pro Val Ile Val Lys Glu Val Gly Asn Gly Leu Ser 180 185 190

Arg Gln Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro Asp Leu Gly Val Arg Val Ala Asp

195 200 205

Val Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Thr Asp Phe Ala Arg Ile Glu Asn Ser Arg 210 215 220

Arg Pro Leu Gly Asp Tyr Ala Phe Leu His Gly Trp Gly Gln Ser Thr 225 230 235 240

Pro Ala Cys Leu Leu Asp Ala Gln Asp Val Gly Phe Pro Leu Leu Ala 245 250 255

Ser Gly Gly Ile Arg Asn Pro Leu Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Leu Ala Leu 260 265 270

Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Gly Ser Ser Gly Val Phe Leu Arg Thr Leu Ile 275 280 285

Asp Gly Gly Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ala Gln Ile Ser Thr Trp Leu Asp 290 295 300

Gln Leu Ala Ala Leu Gln Thr Met Leu Gly Ala Arg Thr Pro Ala Asp 305 310 315 320

Leu Thr Arg Cys Asp Val Leu Ile His Gly Pro Leu Arg Ser Phe Cys 325 330 335

Thr Asp Arg Gly Ile Asp Ile Gly Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg Ser Ser Ser 340 345 350

Ala Asp Ile Arg Ser Glu Met Thr Gly Ser Thr Arg 355 360

<210> 62

<211> 368

<212> PRT

<213> Sulfolobus solfataricus

<400> 62

Met Pro Asp Ile Val Asn Arg Lys Val Glu His Val Glu Ile Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Phe Glu Asn Val Asp Gly Leu Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Leu Asn Asp Val 20 25 30

Ile Leu Val His Gln Gly Phe Pro Gly Ile Ser Phe Ser Glu Ile Asn 35 40 45

Thr Lys Thr Lys Phe Phe Arg Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Pro Ile Met Val 50 55 60

Thr Gly Met Thr Gly Gly Arg Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg Ile Asn Arg Ile

65					70					75					80
Ile	Ala	Glu	Val	Ala 85	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gly	Ile 90	Pro	Met	Gly	Val	Gly 95	Ser
Gln	Arg	Val	Ala 100	Ile	Glu	Lys	Ala	Glu 105	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ser	Phe 110	Thr	Ile
Val	Arg	Lys 115	Val	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ile 120	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ala	Asn 125	Leu	Gly	Met
Pro	Gln 130	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Туг 135	Gly	Leu	Lys	Glu	Phe 140	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ile
Gln 145	Met	Ile	Glu	Ala	Asp 150	Ala	Ile	Ala	Val	His 155	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ala	Gln 160
Glu	Val	Phe	Gln	Pro 165	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Glu 170	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Ala 175	Leu
Glu	Arg	Leu	Arg 180	Asp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu 185	Leu	Ser	Val	Pro	Ile 190	Ile	Val
Lys	Glu	Ser 195	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ile	Ser 200	Met	Glu	Thr	Ala	Lys 205	Leu	Leu	Tyr
Ser	Tyr 210	Gly	Ile	Lys	Asn	Phe 215	Asp	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln 220	Gly	Gly	Thr	Asn
Trp 225	Ile	Ala	Ile	Glu	Met 230	Ile	Arg	Asp	Ile	Arg 235	Arg	Gly	Asn	Trp	Lys 240
Ala	Glu	Ser	Ala	Lys 245	Asn	Phe	Leu	Asp	Trp 250	Gly	Val	Pro	Thr	Ala 255	Ala
Ser	Ile	Ile	Glu 260	Val	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Ile 265	Pro	Asp	Ala	Phe	Leu 270	Val	Gly
Ser	Gly	Gly 275	Ile	Arg	Ser	Gly	Leu 280	Asp	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala 285	Ile	Ala	Leu
Gly	Ala 290	Asp	Ile	Ala	Gly	Met 295	Ala	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu 300	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ile
Glu 305	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu 310	Glu	Gln	Phe	Phe	Arg 315	Lys	Ile	Ile	Phe	Glu 320
Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Met 325	Met	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser 330	Lys	Asn	Val	Glu	Ala 335	Leu
Lys	Arg	Ser	Ser 340	Ile	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly 345	Lys	Leu	Lys	Glu	Trp 350	Ala	Glu
Tyr	Arg	Gly 355	Ile	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ile 360	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg 365	Lys	Arg	Glu
<21	0>	63													

<211> 342

<212> PRT

<213> Rickettsia prowazekii

<400> 63

Met Pro Lys Glu Gln Asn Leu Asp Ile Glu Arg Lys Gln Glu His Ile
1 5 10 15

Glu Ile Asn Leu Lys Gln Asn Val Asn Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Leu 20 25 30

Glu Ser Ile Lys Phe Ile His Asn Ala Leu Pro Glu Ile Asn Tyr Asp 35 40 45

Ser Ile Asp Thr Thr Thr Thr Phe Leu Gly Lys Asp Met Lys Ala Pro 50 60

Ile Leu Ile Ser Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile 65 70 75 80

Asn Tyr Arg Leu Ala Gln Ala Ala Gln Lys Ser Gly Ile Ala Met Gly 85 90 95

Leu Gly Ser Met Arg Ile Leu Leu Thr Lys Pro Asp Thr Ile Lys Thr 100 105 110

Phe Thr Val Arg His Val Ala Pro Asp Ile Pro Leu Leu Ala Asn Ile 115 120 125

Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Asn Tyr Gly Val Thr Pro Lys Glu Cys Gln Tyr 130 135 140

Leu Ile Asp Thr Ile Lys Ala Asp Ala Leu Ile Leu His Leu Asn Val 145 150 155 160

Leu His Glu Leu Thr Gln Pro Glu Gly Asn Lys Asn Trp Glu Asn Leu 165 170 175

Leu Pro Lys Ile Lys Glu Val Ile Asn Tyr Leu Ser Val Pro Val Ile 180 185 190

Val Lys Glu Val Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Lys Gln Val Ala Lys Lys Leu 195 200 205

Ile Lys Ala Gly Val Lys Val Leu Asp Ile Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr 210 215 220

Ser Trp Ser Gln Val Glu Ala Tyr Arg Ala Lys Asn Ser Met Gln Asn 225 230 235 240

Arg Ile Ala Ser Ser Phe Ile Asn Trp Gly Ile Thr Thr Leu Asp Ser

245 250 255

Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Glu Ile Ser Lys Asp Ile Thr Ile Ile Ala Ser 260 265 270

Gly Gly Leu Gln Ser Gly Ile Asp Gly Ala Lys Ala Ile Arg Met Gly
275 280 285

Ala Asn Ile Phe Gly Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Leu Lys Ala Ala Asp Ile 290 295 300

Ala Glu Ser Leu Val Leu Glu Glu Ile Gln Val Ile Ile Glu Gln Leu 305 310 315 320

Lys Ile Thr Met Leu Cys Thr Gly Ser Cys Thr Leu Lys Asp Leu Ala 325 330 335

Lys Ala Glu Ile Met Trp 340

<210> 64

<211> 286

<212> PRT

<213> Deinococcus radiodurans

<400> 64

Met Arg Leu Asp Thr Val Phe Leu Gly Arg Arg Leu Lys Ala Pro Val 1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Gly Ala Met Thr Gly Gly Ala Glu Lys Ala Gly Val Ile Asn 20 25 30

Arg Asn Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Gly Met Met Leu $35 \hspace{1.5cm} 40 \hspace{1.5cm} 45$

Gly Ser Gln Arg Val Met Leu Glu His Pro Asp Ala Trp Glu Ser Phe 50 60

Asn Val Arg Glu Val Ala Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Ile Gly Asn Leu Gly 65 70 75 80

Ala Ala Gln Phe Met Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Ala 85 90 95

Val Asp Glu Val Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Ala Ile His Leu Asn Pro Leu 100 105 110

Gln Glu Ala Leu Gln Arg Gly Gly Asp Thr Arg Trp Gln Gly Val Thr 115 120 125

Tyr Arg Leu Lys Gln Val Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Phe Pro Val Ile Ile

130 135 140

Lys Glu Val Gly His Gly Leu Asp Ala Ala Thr Leu Arg Ala Leu Ala 145 150 155 160

Asp Gly Pro Phe Ala Ala Tyr Asp Val Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Ser 165 170 175

Trp Ala Arg Val Glu Gln Leu Val Ala His Gly Gln Val His Ser Pro 180 185 190

Asp Leu Cys Glu Leu Gly Val Pro Thr Ala Gln Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala 195 200 205

Arg Lys Thr Leu Pro Gly Ala Gln Leu Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly Ile Arg 210 215 220

Ser Gly Leu Asp Ala Ala Arg Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Val Val 225 230 235 240

Ala Val Ala Arg Pro Leu Leu Glu Pro Ala Leu Asp Ser Ser Glu Ala 245 250 255

Ala Glu Ala Trp Leu Arg Asn Phe Ile Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu 260 265 270

Phe Val Gly Gly Tyr Arg Asp Val Arg Glu Val Arg Gly Gly 275 280 285

<210> 65

<211> 361

<212> PRT

<213> Aeropyrum pernix

<400> 65

Met Ile Val Ser Ser Lys Val Glu Ser Arg Glu Ser Thr Leu Leu Glu 1 5 10 15

Tyr Val Arg Ile Val His Asn Pro Thr Pro Glu Val Asn Leu Gly Asp 20 25 30

Val Ser Leu Glu Ile Asp Phe Cys Gly Gly Arg Leu Arg Ala Pro Leu 35 40 45

Val Ile Thr Gly Met Thr Gly Gly His Pro Asp Val Glu Trp Ile Asn 50 60

Arg Glu Leu Ala Ser Val Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Ile Ala Ile Gly Val 65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Ile Glu Asp Pro Ser Leu Ala Arg Thr Phe

90 95 85 Arg Ala Ala Arg Glu Ala Ala Pro Asn Ala Phe Leu Ile Ala Asn Leu 105 Gly Ala Pro Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly Tyr Ser Val Arg Glu Val Arg Met Ala Val Glu Met Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Ile Ala Ile His Leu Asn Pro 135 Gly Gln Glu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Phe Tyr Arg Gly Val 145 Val Gly Lys Ile Ala Glu Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Gly Val Pro Val Ile 170 Val Lys Glu Thr Gly Asn Gly Leu Ser Arg Glu Ala Val Ala Gln Leu Arg Ala Leu Gly Val Arg Cys Phe Asp Val Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Thr Asn Trp Ile Lys Ile Glu Val Leu Arg Gly Arg Lys Ala Gly Ser Pro 210 Leu Glu Ala Gly Pro Leu Gln Asp Phe Trp Gly Asn Pro Thr Ala Ala Ala Leu Met Glu Ala Arg Thr Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala Tyr Ile Ile Ala 245 Ser Gly Gly Val Arg Asn Gly Leu Asp Ala Ala Arg Ala Ile Ala Leu Gly Ala Asp Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Leu Pro Ala Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu 280 275 Ser Gly Gly Arg Gln Ala Thr Leu Lys Leu Leu Lys Ala Ile Glu Tyr 295 Gln Leu Lys Thr Ala Val Tyr Met Val Gly Glu Thr Arg Val Arg Gly 320 310 315 Leu Trp Arg Ala Pro Ile Val Val Trp Gly Arg Leu Ala Glu Glu Ala 330 Glu Ala Arg Gly Ile Asp Pro Arg Trp Tyr Thr Asn Thr Leu Arg Leu 345 Glu Ala Leu Val Tyr Lys Asp Val Lys 355 <210> 66 <211> 379

<212> PRT

<213> Halobacterium sp. NRC-1

<400> 66

Met Gly Glu Ser Arg Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val Phe Pro Ser Leu Val Gln
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Leu Met Thr Ala Gln Asp Ser Thr Gln Thr Glu Asp Arg Lys 20 25 30

Asp Asp His Leu Gln Ile Val Gln Glu Arg Asp Val Glu Thr Thr Gly

Thr Gly Phe Asp Asp Val His Leu Val His Asn Ala Leu Pro Glu Leu 50 55 60

Asp Tyr Asp Ala Ile Asp Pro Ser Ile Asp Phe Leu Gly His Asp Leu 65 70 75 80

Ser Ala Pro Ile Phe Ile Glu Ser Met Thr Gly Gly His His Asn Thr 85 90 95

Thr Glu Ile Asn Arg Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Ala Ser Glu Thr Gly Ile 100 105 110

Ala Met Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Gly Leu Glu Leu Asp Asp Glu 115 120 125

Arg Val Leu Glu Ser Tyr Thr Val Val Arg Asp Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala 130 135 140

Phe Ile Tyr Gly Asn Leu Gly Ala Ala Gln Leu Arg Glu Tyr Asp Ile 145 150 155 160

Glu Met Val Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Met Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Leu Ala 165 170 175

Val His Leu Asn Phe Leu Gln Glu Ala Thr Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Val 180 185 190

Asp Gly Arg Asn Cys Val Ala Ala Ile Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Ala Leu 195 200 205

Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Val Lys Glu Thr Gly Asn Gly Ile Ser Gly Glu 210 215 220

Thr Ala Arg Glu Leu Thr Ala Ala Gly Val Asp Ala Leu Asp Val Ala 225 230 235 240

Gly Lys Gly Gly Thr Thr Trp Ser Gly Ile Glu Ala Tyr Arg Ala Ala 245 250 255

Ala Ala Asn Ala Pro Arg Gln Lys Gln Ile Gly Thr Leu Phe Arg Glu

260 265 270

Trp Gly Ile Pro Thr Ala Ala Ser Thr Ile Glu Cys Val Ala Glu His 275 280 285

Asp Cys Val Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly Val Arg Thr Gly Leu Asp Val Ala 290 295 300

Lys Ala Ile Ala Leu Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe 305 310 315 320

Leu Lys Pro Ala Thr Asp Gly Pro Asp Ala Val Ile Glu Arg Val Gly 325 330 335

Asp Leu Ile Ala Glu Leu Arg Thr Ala Met Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Gly 340 345 350

Ser Ile Asp Glu Leu Gln Gln Val Glu Tyr Val Leu His Gly Lys Thr 355 360 365

Arg Glu Tyr Val Glu Gln Arg Thr Ser Ser Glu 370 375

<210> 67

<211> 317

<212> PRT

<213> Archaeoglobus fulgidus

<400> 67

Asp Thr Glu Ile Glu Phe Phe Gly Lys Lys Leu Ser Phe Pro Leu Leu 20 25 30

Ile Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly His Pro Glu Thr Lys Glu Ile Asn Ala $35 \hspace{1cm} 40 \hspace{1cm} 45$

Arg Leu Gly Glu Ala Val Glu Glu Ala Gly Ile Gly Met Gly Val Gly 50 55 60

Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Ile Glu Asp Glu Ser Leu Ala Asp Ser Phe Thr 70 75 80

Val Val Arg Glu Lys Ala Pro Asn Ala Phe Val Tyr Ala Asn Ile Gly 85 90 95

Met Pro Gln Val Ile Glu Arg Gly Val Glu Ile Val Asp Arg Ala Val 100 105 110

Glu Met Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Val Ala Ile His Leu Asn Tyr Leu Gln

115 120 125

Glu Ala Ile Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Leu Asn Ala Glu Lys Gly Leu Glu 130 135 140

Val Leu Glu Glu Val Cys Arg Ser Val Lys Val Pro Val Ile Ala Lys 145 150 155 160

Glu Thr Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Arg Glu Val Ala Val Met Leu Lys Arg 165 170 175

Ala Gly Val Ser Ala Ile Asp Val Gly Gly Lys Gly Gly Thr Thr Phe 180 185 190

Ser Gly Val Glu Val Tyr Arg Val Asn Asp Glu Val Ser Lys Ser Val

Gly Ile Asp Phe Trp Asp Trp Gly Leu Pro Thr Ala Phe Ser Ile Val 210 215 220

Asp Cys Arg Gly Ile Leu Pro Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Arg Ser 225 230 235 240

Gly Leu Asp Val Ala Lys Ser Ile Ala Ile Gly Ala Glu Leu Gly Ser 245 250 255

Ala Ala Leu Pro Phe Leu Arg Ala Ala Val Glu Ser Ala Glu Lys Val 260 265 270

Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Tyr Phe Arg Arg Gly Leu Lys Thr Ala Met Phe 275 280 285

Leu Thr Gly Cys Lys Asn Val Glu Glu Leu Lys Gly Leu Lys Val Phe 290 295 300

Val Ser Gly Arg Leu Lys Glu Trp Ile Asp Phe Arg Gly 305 310 315

<210> 68

<211> 370

<212> PRT

<213> Pyrococcus abyssi

<400> 68

Met Glu Glu Gln Thr Ile Leu Arg Lys Phe Glu His Ile Lys His Cys
1 10 15

Leu Thr Lys Asn Val Glu Ala His Val Thr Asn Gly Phe Glu Asp Val 20 25 30

His Leu Ile His Lys Ser Leu Pro Glu Ile Asp Lys Asp Glu Ile Asp

40 45 35 Leu Ser Val Lys Phe Leu Gly Arg Lys Phe Asp Tyr Pro Ile Met Ile 55 Thr Gly Met Thr Gly Gly Thr Arg Lys Gly Glu Ile Ala Trp Arg Ile Asn Arg Thr Leu Ala Gln Ala Ala Gln Glu Leu Asn Ile Pro Leu Gly 90 Leu Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Met Ile Glu Lys Pro Glu Thr Trp Glu Ser Tyr Tyr Val Arg Asp Val Ala Pro Asp Val Phe Leu Val Gly Asn Leu 120 Gly Ala Pro Gln Phe Gly Arg Asn Ala Lys Lys Arg Tyr Ser Val Asp Glu Val Leu Tyr Ala Ile Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile Ala Ile His Met Asn Pro Leu Gln Glu Ser Ile Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Thr Thr 165 Phe Ser Gly Val Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Glu Ile Thr Ser Thr Ile Asp Tyr Pro Val Ile Ala Lys Glu Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Ser Lys Glu Val 195 Ala Val Glu Leu Glu Ala Val Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Asp Ile Ser Gly 215 Leu Gly Gly Thr Ser Trp Ser Ala Val Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp 235 230 Gly Glu Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu Lys Phe Trp Asp Trp Gly Ile Lys 250 Thr Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Glu Val Arg Trp Ala Thr Asn Leu Pro Ile 265 Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly Met Arg Asp Gly Ile Thr Met Ala Lys Ala Leu 280 Ala Met Gly Ala Ser Met Val Gly Ile Ala Leu Pro Val Leu Arg Pro 295 300 Ala Ala Lys Gly Asp Val Glu Gly Val Ile Arg Ile Ile Lys Gly Tyr Ala Glu Glu Ile Arg Asn Val Met Phe Leu Val Gly Ala Arg Asn Ile 330 Lys Glu Leu Arg Lys Val Pro Leu Val Ile Thr Gly Phe Val Arg Glu

340 345 350

Trp Leu Leu Gln Arg Ile Asp Leu Asn Ser Tyr Leu Arg Ala Arg Phe 355 360 365

Lys Met 370

<210> 69

<211> 371

<212> PRT

<213> Pyrococcus horikoshii

<400> 69

Met Lys Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Leu Arg Lys Phe Glu His Ile Glu His 1 5 10 15

Cys Leu Lys Arg Asn Val Glu Ala His Val Ser Asn Gly Phe Glu Asp 20 25 30

Val Tyr Phe Val His Lys Ser Leu Pro Glu Ile Asp Lys Asp Glu Ile 35 40 45

Asp Leu Thr Val Glu Phe Leu Gly Arg Lys Phe Asp Tyr Pro Ile Met 50 55 60

Ile Thr Gly Met Thr Gly Gly Thr Arg Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Gly Lys 70 75 80

Ile Asn Arg Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Glu Leu Asn Ile Pro Phe 85 90 95

Gly Val Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Met Ile Glu Lys Pro Glu Thr Trp Glu 100 105 110

Ser Tyr Tyr Val Arg Asp Val Ala Pro Asp Ile Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn 115 120 125

Leu Gly Ala Pro Gln Phe Gly Lys Asn Ala Lys Lys Arg Tyr Ser Val 130 135 140

Lys Glu Val Leu Tyr Ala Ile Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile Ala 145 150 155 160

Ile His Met Asn Pro Leu Gln Glu Ser Val Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Thr
165 170 175

Thr Tyr Ala Gly Val Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Glu Ile Lys Ser Ser Ile 180 185 190

Asn Tyr Pro Val Ile Ala Lys Glu Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Ser Lys Glu

195 200 205

Val Ala Ile Glu Leu Glu Ser Val Gly Ile Asp Ala Ile Asp Ile Ser 210 215 220

Gly Leu Gly Gly Thr Ser Trp Ser Ala Val Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Ala Lys 225 230 235 240

Asp Ser Glu Lys Arg Lys Ile Ala Leu Lys Phe Trp Asp Trp Gly Ile 245 250 255

Lys Thr Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Glu Val Arg Trp Ala Thr Asn Leu Pro 260 265 270

Ile Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly Met Arg Asp Gly Val Met Met Ala Lys Ala 275 280 285

Leu Ala Met Gly Ala Ser Leu Val Gly Ile Ala Leu Pro Val Leu Arg 290 295 300

Pro Ala Ala Arg Gly Asp Val Glu Gly Val Val Arg Ile Ile Arg Gly 305 310 315 320

Tyr Ala Glu Glu Ile Lys Asn Val Met Phe Leu Val Gly Ala Arg Asn 325 330 335

Ile Arg Glu Leu Arg Arg Val Pro Leu Val Ile Thr Gly Phe Val Arg 340 345 350

Glu Trp Leu Leu Gln Arg Ile Asp Leu Asn Ser Tyr Leu Arg Ser Arg 355 360 365

Phe Lys His

<210> 70

<211> 349

<212> PRT

<213> Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum

<400> 70

Met Ile Ser Asp Arg Lys Leu Glu His Leu Ile Leu Cys Ala Ser Cys 1 5 10 15

Asp Val Glu Tyr Arg Lys Lys Thr Gly Phe Glu Asp Ile Glu Ile Val 20 25 30

His Arg Ala Ile Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Glu Lys Ile Asp Ile Ser Leu 35 40 45

Asp Phe Leu Gly Arg Glu Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Met Ile Ser Ala Ile

55 60 50 Thr Gly Gly His Pro Ala Ser Met Lys Ile Asn Arg Glu Leu Ala Arg 70 Ala Ala Glu Lys Leu Gly Ile Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Gly Val Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Ser Ala Met Leu Ile Gly Asn Ile Gly Ser Ser His Ile Glu Tyr Ala Glu Arg Ala Val Glu Met Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Leu Ala 135 Val His Leu Asn Pro Leu Gln Glu Ser Ile Gln Pro Gly Gly Asp Val Asp Ser Ser Gly Ala Leu Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Val 170 Asp Val Pro Val Met Val Lys Glu Thr Gly Ala Gly Ile Cys Ser Glu Asp Ala Ile Glu Leu Glu Ser Cys Gly Val Ser Ala Ile Asp Val Ala 200 Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Ser Trp Ala Ala Val Glu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Asp Asp Arg Tyr Leu Gly Glu Leu Phe Trp Asp Trp Gly Ile Pro Thr Ala Ala Ser Thr Val Glu Val Val Glu Ser Val Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly Ile Arg Ser Gly Ile Asp Ala Ala Lys Ala Ile Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Met Val Gly Ile Ala Leu Pro Val Leu Glu Ala Ala Gly 275 His Gly Tyr Arg Glu Val Ile Lys Val Ile Glu Gly Phe Asn Glu Ala Leu Arg Thr Ala Met Tyr Leu Ala Gly Ala Glu Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu 315 310 Lys Lys Ser Pro Val Ile Ile Thr Gly His Thr Gly Glu Trp Leu Asn 335 330 Gln Arg Gly Phe Glu Thr Lys Lys Tyr Ala Arg Arg Ser 345 <210> 71

<211> 359

<212> PRT

<213> Methanococcus jannaschii

<400> 71

Met Val Asn Asn Arg Asn Glu Ile Glu Val Arg Lys Leu Glu His Ile 1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Cys Ser Tyr Cys Asn Val Glu Tyr Glu Lys Thr Thr Leu Leu 20 25 30

Glu Asp Ile Glu Leu Ile His Lys Gly Thr Cys Gly Ile Asn Phe Asn 35 40 45

Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Ile Glu Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Leu Ser Ala Pro 50 55 60

Ile Ile Val Ser Gly Met Thr Gly Gly His Ser Lys Ala Lys Glu Ile 70 75 80

Asn Lys Asn Ile Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Gly Leu Gly Met Gly 85 90 95

Val Gly Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Ile Val Asn Asp Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr 100 105 110

Tyr Ser Ile Val Arg Asp Tyr Thr Asn Asn Leu Val Ile Gly Asn Leu 115 120 125

Gly Ala Val Asn Phe Ile Val Asp Asp Trp Asp Glu Glu Ile Ile Asp 130 135 140

Lys Ala Ile Glu Met Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Ile Ala Ile His Phe Asn 145 150 155 160

Pro Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Leu Asn Phe Lys Asn 165 170 175

Leu Tyr Lys Leu Lys Glu Ile Ile Ser Asn Tyr Lys Lys Ser Tyr Lys 180 185 190

Asn Ile Pro Phe Ile Ala Lys Gln Val Gly Glu Gly Phe Ser Lys Glu 195 200 205

Asp Ala Leu Ile Leu Lys Asp Ile Gly Phe Asp Ala Ile Asp Val Gln 210 215 220

Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Ser Trp Ala Lys Val Glu Ile Tyr Arg Val Lys 225 230 235 240

Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu Ala Glu Lys Phe Ala Asn Trp Gly Ile

245 250 255

Pro Thr Ala Ala Ser Ile Phe Glu Val Lys Ser Val Tyr Asp Gly Ile 260 265 270

Val Ile Gly Ser Gly Gly Ile Arg Gly Gly Leu Asp Ile Ala Lys Cys 275 280 285

Ile Ala Ile Gly Cys Asp Cys Cys Ser Val Ala Leu Pro Ile Leu Lys 290 295 300

Ala Ser Leu Lys Gly Trp Glu Glu Val Val Lys Val Leu Glu Ser Tyr 305 310 315 320

Ile Lys Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Met Phe Leu Val Gly Ala Glu Asn Ile 325 330 335

Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Thr Ser Tyr Ile Val Lys Gly Thr Leu Lys Glu 340 345 350

Trp Ile Ser Gln Arg Leu Lys 355

<210> 72

<211> 348

<212> PRT

<213> Thermoplasma acidophilum

<400> 72

Met Ile Gly Lys Arg Lys Glu Glu His Ile Arg Ile Ala Glu Asn Glu 1 5 10 15

Asp Val Ser Ser Phe His Asn Phe Trp Asp Asp Ile Ser Leu Met His 20 25 30

Glu Ala Asp Pro Glu Val Asn Tyr Asp Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Val Asp 35 40 45

Phe Leu Gly Lys Lys Leu Lys Phe Pro Met Ile Ile Ser Ser Met Thr 50 55 60

Gly Gly Ala Glu Ile Ala Lys Asn Ile Asn Arg Asn Leu Ala Val Ala 65 70 75 80

Ala Glu Arg Phe Gly Ile Gly Met Gly Val Gly Ser Met Arg Ala Ala 85 90 95

Ile Val Asp Arg Ser Ile Glu Asp Thr Tyr Ser Val Ile Asn Glu Ser

His Val Pro Leu Lys Ile Ala Asn Ile Gly Ala Pro Gln Leu Val Arg

89

115 120 125

Gln Asp Lys Asp Ala Val Ser Asn Arg Asp Ile Ala Tyr Ile Tyr Asp 130 135 140

Leu Ile Lys Ala Asp Phe Leu Ala Val His Phe Asn Phe Leu Gln Glu 145 150 155 160

Met Val Gln Pro Glu Gly Asp Arg Asn Ser Lys Gly Val Ile Asp Arg 165 170 175

Ile Lys Asp Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Asn Ile Ile Ala Lys Glu Thr Gly 180 185 190

Ser Gly Phe Ser Arg Arg Thr Ala Glu Arg Leu Ile Asp Ala Gly Val

Lys Ala Ile Glu Val Ser Gly Val Ser Gly Thr Thr Phe Ala Ala Val 210 215 220

Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Ala Arg Lys Glu Asn Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Arg Ile 225 230 235 240

Gly Glu Thr Phe Trp Asn Trp Gly Ile Pro Ser Pro Ala Ser Val Tyr 245 250 255

Tyr Cys Ser Asp Leu Ala Pro Val Ile Gly Ser Gly Gly Leu Arg Asn 260 265 270

Gly Leu Asp Leu Ala Lys Ala Ile Ala Met Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Gly 275 280 285

Phe Ala Arg Ser Leu Leu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Asp Pro Glu Met Leu 290 295 300

Met Lys Asn Ile Glu Leu Ile Gln Arg Glu Phe Arg Val Ala Leu Phe 305 310 315 320

Leu Thr Gly Asn Lys Asn Val Tyr Glu Leu Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Val 325 330 335

Tle Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Ser Trp Leu Glu Ala Lys 340 345

<210> 73

<211> 357

<212> PRT

<213> Leishmania major

<400> 73

Met Ser Ser Arg Asp Cys Thr Val Asp Arg Glu Ala Ala Val Gln Lys

1				5					10					15	
Arg	Lys	Lys	Asp 20	His	Ile	Asp	Ile	Cys 25	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Val 30	Glu	Pro
His	Lys	Arg 35	Arg	Thr	Ser	Ile	Trp 40	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Leu 45	Pro	Tyr	Lys
Ala	Leu 50	Pro	Glu	Val	Asp	Leu 55	Gln	Lys	Ile	Asp	Thr 60	Ser	Cys	Glu	Phe
Met 65	Gly	Lys	Arg	Ile	Ser 70	Phe	Pro	Phe	Phe	Ile 75	Ser	Ser	Met	Thr	Gly 80
Gly	Glu	Ala	His	Gly 85	Arg	Val	Ile	Asn	Glu 90	Asn	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ala 95	Cys
Glu	Ala	Glu	Lys 100	Ile	Pro	Phe	Gly	Leu 105	Gly	Ser	Met	Arg	Ile 110	Ile	Asn
Arg	Tyr	Ala 115	Ser	Ala	Val	His	Thr 120	Phe	Asn	Val	Lys	Glu 125	Phe	Cys	Pro
Ser	Val 130	Pro	Met	Leu	Ala	Asn 135	Ile	Gly	Leu	Val	Gln 140	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Gly
Phe 145	Gly	Pro	Lys	Glu	Val 150	Asn	Asn	Leu	Val	Asn 155	Ser	Val	Arg	Ala	Asp 160
Gly	Leu	Cys	Ile	His 165	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Gln 170	Glu	Val	Cys	Gln	Pro 175	Glu
Gly	Asp	Thr	Asn 180	Phe	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ile 185	Glu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Gln 190	Leu	Leu
Pro	His	Ile 195	Lys	Val	Pro	Val	Leu 200	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Gly 205	His	Gly	Ile
Asp	Tyr 210	Glu	Ser	Met	Val	Ala 215	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly 220	Val	Lys	Tyr	Val
Asp 225	Val	Ser	Gly	Cys	Gly 230	Gly	Thr	Ser	Trp	Ala 235	Trp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Arg 240
Arg	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Lys 245	Ala	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asn 250	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu 255	Arg
Asp	Ile	Gly	Val 260		Thr	Asp	Val	Cys 265		Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala 270	Pro	Leu
Thr	Val	Asn 275	Gly	Asp	Leu	His	Leu 280	Ile	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly 285	Ile	Arg	Asn
Gly	Met 290	Asp	Val	Ala	Lys	Ala 295	Leu	Met	Met	Gly	Ala 300		Tyr	Ala	Thr
Ala	Ala	Met	Pro	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val

305 310 315 320

Arg Ala Val Ile Gln Arg Met Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ser Met Phe 325 330 335

Thr Cys Gly Ala Arg Asn Ile Glu Glu Leu Arg Arg Met Lys Val Ile 340 345 350

Glu Leu Gly His Leu 355

<210> 74

<211> 398

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 74

Met Asn Asp Lys Thr Glu Val Asn Met Thr Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile 1 10 15

Gly Phe Ala Thr Ser Gln Tyr Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Asp Leu Ala Glu 20 25 30

Ala Arg Gly Ile Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Ser Lys Gly Leu Leu Lys 35 40 45

Glu Leu Ser Ile Ala Pro Leu Thr Glu Asp Ile Val Thr Leu Ala Ala 50 55 60

Ser Ala Ser Asp Ser Ile Leu Thr Glu Gln Glu Arg Gln Glu Val Asp 65 70 75 80

Met Val Ile Val Ala Thr Glu Ser Gly Ile Asp Gln Ser Lys Ala Ala 85 90 95

Ala Val Phe Val His Gly Leu Leu Gly Ile Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Ser 100 105 110

Phe Glu Ile Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu His Tyr 115 120 125

Ala Lys Leu His Val Glu Asn Ser Pro Glu Ser Lys Val Leu Val Ile 130 135 140

Ala Ser Asp Ile Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ile Glu Thr Pro Gly Glu Pro Thr 145 150 155 160

Gln Gly Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Met Leu Ile Thr Gln Asn Pro Arg Met 165 170 175

Met Ala Phe Asn Asn Asp Asn Val Ala Gln Thr Arg Asp Ile Met Asp

180 185 190

Phe Trp Arg Pro Asn Tyr Ser Thr Thr Pro Tyr Val Asn Gly Val Tyr 195 200 205

Ser Thr Gln Gln Tyr Leu Asp Ser Leu Lys Thr Thr Trp Leu Glu Tyr 210 215 220

Gln Lys Arg Tyr Gln Leu Thr Leu Asp Asp Phe Ala Ala Val Cys Phe 225 230 235 240

His Leu Pro Tyr Pro Lys Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Lys Lys Ile Met 245 250 255

Asp Lys Asn Leu Pro Gln Glu Lys Lys Asp Leu Leu Gln Lys His Phe 260 265 270

Asp Gln Ser Ile Leu Tyr Ser Gln Lys Val Gly Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gly 275 280 285

Ser Leu Phe Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Thr Asp Ser Leu 290 295 300

Lys Ala Gly Asp Lys Ile Ala Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ala Val 305 310 315

Ala Glu Phe Phe Ser Gly Glu Leu Val Glu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Tyr Leu 325 330 335

Asp Lys Asp Arg Leu Asn Lys Leu Asn Gln Arg Thr Ala Leu Ser Val340 345 350

Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Val Asn Leu Asp Glu Thr 355 360 365

Asn Ser Ala Gln Phe Ala Gly Tyr Glu Asn Gln Asp Phe Ala Leu Val 370 380

Glu Ile Leu Asp His Gln Arg Arg Tyr Ser Lys Val Glu Lys 385 390 395

<210> 75

<211> 391

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pyrogenes

<400> 75

Met Thr Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Gly Phe Ala Thr Ser Gln Tyr Val 1 5 10 15

Leu Lys Leu Glu Asp Leu Ala Leu Ala Arg Gln Val Asp Pro Ala Lys

30 25 20 Phe Ser Gln Gly Leu Leu Ile Glu Ser Phe Ser Val Ala Pro Ile Thr Glu Asp Ile Ile Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Asp Gln Ile Leu Thr 55 Asp Glu Asp Arg Ala Lys Ile Asp Met Val Ile Leu Ala Thr Glu Ser Ser Thr Asp Gln Ser Lys Ala Ser Ala Ile Tyr Val His His Leu Val 90 Gly Ile Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Val Lys Gln Ala Cys Tyr 105 Ser Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu Asp Tyr Ala Lys Leu His Val Ala Ser Lys Pro Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile Ala Arg Tyr Gly Val Gly Ser Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Gln Gly Ser Gly Ser Ile Ala Leu Leu Val Thr Ala Asp Pro Arg Ile Leu Ala Leu Asn Glu Asp Asn Val 170 Ala Gln Thr Arg Asp Ile Met Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Asn Tyr Ser Phe Thr Pro Tyr Val Asp Gly Ile Tyr Ser Thr Lys Gln Tyr Leu Asn Cys 200 Leu Glu Thr Thr Trp Gln Ala Tyr Gln Lys Arg Glu Asn Leu Gln Leu Ser Asp Phe Ala Ala Val Cys Phe His Ile Pro Phe Pro Lys Leu Ala 230 235 Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Asn Ile Met Asp Asn Thr Val Pro Pro Glu His 250 Arg Glu Lys Leu Ile Glu Ala Phe Gln Ala Ser Ile Thr Tyr Ser Lys Gln Ile Gly Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser 275 Leu Leu Glu Asn Ser Lys Val Leu Gln Ser Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Phe 295 Phe Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ala Val Ser Glu Phe Tyr Ser Gly Gln Leu 315 310 Val Ala Gly Tyr Asp Lys Met Leu Met Thr Asn Arg Gln Ala Leu Leu

325 330 335

Asp Gln Arg Thr Arg Leu Ser Val Ser Lys Tyr Glu Asp Leu Phe Tyr 340 345 350

Glu Gln Val Gln Leu Asp Asp Asn Gly Asn Ala Asn Phe Asp Ile Tyr 355 360 365

Leu Thr Gly Lys Phe Ala Leu Thr Ala Ile Lys Glu His Gln Arg Ile 370 375 380

Tyr His Thr Asn Asp Lys Asn 385 390

<210> 76

<211> 383

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecalis

<400> 76

Met Thr Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser Phe Phe Val Pro Pro Tyr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Met Thr Ala Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Asn Val Asp Pro Gly Lys 20 25 30

Phe His Ile Gly Ile Gly Gln Asp Gln Met Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Ser 35 40 45

Gln Asp Ile Val Thr Phe Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Glu Ala Ile Leu Thr 50 55 60

Lys Glu Asp Lys Glu Ala Ile Asp Met Val Ile Val Gly Thr Glu Ser 65 70 75 80

Ser Ile Asp Glu Ser Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Val Leu His Arg Leu Met 85 90 95

Gly Ile Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Ile Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr 100 105 110

Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Gln Leu Ala Lys Asn His Val Ala Leu His 115 120 125

Pro Asp Lys Lys Val Leu Val Val Ala Ala Asp Ile Ala Lys Tyr Gly 130 135 140

Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Glu Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Met 145 150 155 160

Leu Val Ala Ser Glu Pro Arg Ile Leu Ala Leu Lys Glu Asp Asn Val

165 170 175

Met Leu Thr Gln Asp Ile Tyr Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Thr Gly His Pro 180 185 190

Tyr Pro Met Val Asp Gly Pro Leu Ser Asn Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Ser

Phe Ala Gln Val Trp Asp Glu His Lys Lys Arg Thr Gly Leu Asp Phe 210 215 220

Ala Asp Tyr Asp Ala Leu Ala Phe His Ile Pro Tyr Thr Lys Met Gly 225 230 235 240

Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala Lys Ile Ser Asp Gln Thr Glu Ala Glu Gln 245 250 255

Glu Arg Ile Leu Ala Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ser Ile Ile Tyr Ser Arg Arg 260 265 270

Val Gly Asn Leu Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ile Ser Leu 275 280 285

Leu Glu Asn Ala Thr Thr Leu Thr Ala Gly Asn Gln Ile Gly Leu Phe 290 295 300

Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Phe Phe Thr Gly Glu Leu Val 305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Tyr Gln Asn His Leu Gln Lys Glu Thr His Leu Ala Leu Leu 325 330 335

Asp Asn Arg Thr Glu Leu Ser Ile Ala Glu Tyr Glu Ala Met Phe Ala 340 345 350

Glu Thr Leu Asp Thr Asp Ile Asp Gln Thr Leu Glu Asp Glu Leu Lys 355 360 365

Tyr Ser Ile Ser Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Val Arg Ser Tyr Arg Asn 370 375 380

<210> 77

<211> 384

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecium

<400> 77

Met Lys Ile Gly Ile Asp Arg Leu Ser Phe Phe Ile Pro Asn Leu Tyr 1 5 10 15

Leu Asp Met Thr Glu Leu Ala Glu Ser Arg Gly Asp Asp Pro Ala Lys

25 30 20 Tyr His Ile Gly Ile Gly Gln Asp Gln Met Ala Val Asn Arg Ala Asn Glu Asp Ile Ile Thr Leu Gly Ala Asn Ala Ala Ser Lys Ile Val Thr 55 Glu Lys Asp Arg Glu Leu Ile Asp Met Val Ile Val Gly Thr Glu Ser Gly Ile Asp His Ser Lys Ala Ser Ala Val Ile Ile His His Leu Leu Lys Ile Gln Ser Phe Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Val Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr 105 Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu His Met Ala Lys Glu Tyr Val Lys Asn His 120 Pro Glu Arg Lys Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile Ala Arg Tyr Gly 135 Leu Ala Ser Gly Gly Glu Val Thr Gln Gly Val Gly Ala Val Ala Met Met Ile Thr Gln Asn Pro Arg Ile Leu Ser Ile Glu Asp Asp Ser Val Phe Leu Thr Glu Asp Ile Tyr Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Asp Tyr Ser Glu Phe Pro Val Val Asp Gly Pro Leu Ser Asn Ser Thr Tyr Ile Glu Ser Phe Gln Lys Val Trp Asn Arg His Lys Glu Leu Ser Gly Arg Gly Leu Glu Asp Tyr Gln Ala Ile Ala Phe His Ile Pro Tyr Thr Lys Met Gly 235 230 Lys Lys Ala Leu Gln Ser Val Leu Asp Gln Thr Asp Glu Asp Asn Gln 245 Glu Arg Leu Met Ala Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ser Ile Arg Tyr Ser Arg Arg 265 Ile Gly Asn Leu Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gly Leu Thr Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Ser Lys Ser Leu Gln Pro Gly Asp Arg Ile Gly Leu Phe Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ala Val Ser Glu Phe Phe Thr Gly Tyr Leu Glu Glu Asn Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Leu Phe Ala Gln Ser His Gln Glu Met Leu

325 330 335

Asp Ser Arg Thr Arg Ile Thr Val Asp Glu Tyr Glu Thr Ile Phe Ser 340 345 350

Glu Thr Leu Pro Glu His Gly Glu Cys Ala Glu Tyr Thr Ser Asp Val 355 360 365

Pro Phe Ser Ile Thr Lys Ile Glu Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Tyr Lys Ile 370 375 380

<210> 78

<211> 388

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus haemolyticus

<400> 78

Met Ser Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Asn Phe Tyr Val Pro Lys Tyr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Val Asp Met Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Val Asp Pro Asn Lys 20 25 30

Phe Leu Ile Gly Ile Gly Gln Thr Gln Met Ala Val Ser Pro Val Ser 35 40 45

Gln Asp Ile Val Ser Met Gly Ala Asn Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Thr 50 55 60

Asp Asp Asp Lys Lys His Ile Gly Met Val Ile Val Ala Thr Glu Ser 65 70 75 80

Ala Ile Asp Asn Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Gln Ile His Asn Leu Leu 85 90 95

Gly Val Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Cys Phe Glu Met Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr 100 105 110

Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Ile Gln Leu Ala Lys Asp Tyr Ile Glu Lys Arg 115 120 125

Pro Asn Glu Lys Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr Gly 130 135 140

Ile Gln Ser Gly Gly Glu Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Met145150150155

Leu Ile Ser Asn Asn Pro Ser Ile Leu Glu Leu Asn Asp Asp Ala Val 165 170 175

Ala Tyr Thr Glu Asp Val Tyr Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Thr Gly His Lys

180 185 190

Tyr Pro Leu Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Ala Tyr Ile Lys Ser 195 200 205

Phe Gln Glu Ser Trp Asn Glu Tyr Ala Arg Arg Glu Asp Lys Thr Leu 210 215 220

Ser Asp Phe Glu Ser Leu Cys Phe His Val Pro Phe Thr Lys Met Gly 225 230 235 240

Lys Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Ile Ile Asn Asp Ala Asp Glu Thr Thr Gln 245 250 255

Glu Arg Leu Thr Ser Gly Tyr Glu Asp Ala Val Tyr Tyr Asn Arg Tyr 260 265 270

Val Gly Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Leu 275 280 285

Leu Glu Asn Arg Ser Leu Lys Gly Gly Gln Thr Ile Gly Leu Phe Ser 290 295 300

Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Gly Glu Phe Phe Ser Ala Thr Leu Val Glu 305 310 315 320

Gly Tyr Glu Lys Gln Leu Asp Ile Glu Gly His Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn 325 330 335

Glu Arg Gln Glu Val Ser Val Glu Asp Tyr Glu Ser Phe Phe Lys Arg 340 345 350

Phe Asp Asp Leu Glu Phe Asp His Ala Thr Glu Gln Thr Asp Asp Asp 355 360 365

Lys Ser Ile Tyr Tyr Leu Glu Asn Ile Gln Asp Asp Ile Arg Gln Tyr 370 380

His Ile Pro Lys 385

<210> 79

<211> 388

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus epidermis

<400> 79

Met Asn Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser Phe Tyr Val Pro Lys Tyr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Val Asp Met Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Val Asp Pro Asn Lys

25 20 Phe Leu Ile Gly Ile Gly Gln Thr Glu Met Thr Val Ser Pro Val Asn 40 Gln Asp Ile Val Ser Met Gly Ala Asn Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Thr Glu Glu Asp Lys Lys Asn Ile Gly Met Val Ile Val Ala Thr Glu Ser Ala Ile Asp Asn Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Gln Ile His His Leu Leu Gly Ile Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Cys Phe Glu Met Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Ile Gln Leu Ala Lys Asp Tyr Leu Ala Gln Arg Pro Asn Glu Lys Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr Gly 135 Ile His Ser Gly Gly Glu Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Met 145 Met Ile Ser His Asp Pro Ser Ile Leu Lys Leu Asn Asp Asp Ala Val 165 Ala Tyr Thr Glu Asp Val Tyr Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Thr Gly His Gln 180 185 190 Tyr Pro Leu Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Ala Tyr Ile Lys Ser 200 Phe Gln Glu Ser Trp Asn Glu Tyr Ala Arg Arg His Asn Lys Thr Leu 215 Ala Asp Phe Ala Ser Leu Cys Phe His Val Pro Phe Thr Lys Met Gly Gln Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Ile Ile Asn His Ala Asp Glu Thr Thr Gln Asp Arg Leu Asn Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Ala Val Asp Tyr Asn Arg Tyr Val Gly Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Leu Leu Glu Thr Arg Asp Leu Lys Gly Gly Gln Thr Ile Gly Leu Phe Ser 295 Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Gly Glu Phe Phe Ser Gly Thr Leu Val Asp 315 Gly Phe Lys Glu Gln Leu Asp Val Glu Arg His Lys Ser Leu Leu Asn

325 330 335

Asn Arg Ile Glu Val Ser Val Asp Glu Tyr Glu His Phe Phe Lys Arg 340 345 350

Phe Asp Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn His Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Asn Ala Asp 355 360 365

Arg Asp Ile Phe Tyr Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Asn Asn Ile Arg Glu Tyr 370 375 380

His Ile Ala Glu 385

<210> 80

<211> 388

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus aureus

<400> 80

Met Thr Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Asn Phe Tyr Val Pro Lys Tyr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Val Asp Met Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Val Asp Pro Asn Lys
20 25 30

Phe Leu Ile Gly Ile Gly Gln Thr Glu Met Ala Val Ser Pro Val Asn 35 40 45

Gln Asp Ile Val Ser Met Gly Ala Asn Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Thr 50 55 60

Asp Glu Asp Lys Lys Ile Gly Met Val Ile Val Ala Thr Glu Ser 65 70 75 80

Ala Val Asp Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Val Gln Ile His Asn Leu Leu 85 90 95

Gly Ile Gln Pro Phe Ala Arg Cys Phe Glu Met Lys Glu Ala Cys Tyr 100 105 110

Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Ile Gln Leu Ala Lys Asp Tyr Leu Ala Thr Arg 115 120 125

Pro Asn Glu Lys Val Leu Val Ile Ala Thr Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr Gly
130 135 140

Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Glu Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Met 145 150 155 160

Val Ile Ala His Asn Pro Ser Ile Leu Ala Leu Asn Glu Asp Ala Val

165 170 175

Ala Tyr Thr Glu Asp Val Tyr Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Thr Gly His Lys
180 185 190

Tyr Pro Leu Val Asp Gly Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Ala Tyr Ile Arg Ser 195 200 205

Phe Gln Gln Ser Trp Asn Glu Tyr Ala Lys Arg Gln Gly Lys Ser Leu 210 215 220

Ala Asp Phe Ala Ser Leu Cys Phe His Val Pro Phe Thr Lys Met Gly 225 230 235 240

Lys Lys Ala Leu Glu Ser Ile Ile Asp Asn Ala Asp Glu Thr Thr Gln 245 250 255

Glu Arg Leu Arg Ser Gly Tyr Glu Asp Ala Val Asp Tyr Asn Arg Tyr
260 265 270

Val Gly Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Leu 275 280 285

Leu Glu Asn Arg Asp Leu Gln Ala Gly Glu Thr Ile Gly Leu Phe Ser 290 295 300

Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Glu Phe Tyr Ser Ala Thr Leu Val Val 305 310 315 320

Gly Tyr Lys Asp His Leu Asp Gln Ala Ala His Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn 325 330 335

Asn Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Val Asp Ala Tyr Glu Thr Phe Phe Lys Arg 340 345 350

Phe Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Asp Glu Glu Gln Asp Ala Val His Glu Asp 355 360 365

Arg His Ile Phe Tyr Leu Ser Asn Ile Glu Asn Asn Val Arg Glu Tyr 370 375 380

His Arg Pro Glu 385

<210> 81

<211> 389

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus carnosus

<400> 81

Met Thr Ile Gly Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Phe Tyr Ile Pro Asn Phe Tyr

1				5					10					15	
Val	Asp	Met	Ala 20	Glu	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala 25	Arg	Gly	Val	Asp	Pro 30	Asn	Lys
Phe	Leu	Ile 35	Gly	Ile	Gly	Gln	Ser 40	Gln	Met	Ala	Val	Ser 45	Pro	Val	Ser
Gln	Asp 50	Ile	Val	Ser	Met	Gly 55	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gln 60	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ser
G1u 65	Gln	Asp	Lys	Lys	Asp 70	Ile	Thr	Met	Val	Ile 75	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ser 80
Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ala 85	Lys	Ala	Ser	Ala	Val 90	Gln	Ile	His	His	Leu 95	Leu
Gly	Ile	Gln	Pro 100	Phe	Ala	Arg	Cys	Phe 105	Glu	Met	Lys	Glu	Ala 110	Cys	Tyr
Ala	Ala	Thr 115	Pro	Ala	Ile	Gln	Leu 120	Ala	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Leu 125	Val	Pro	Arg
Pro	Lys 130	Glu	Lys	Val	Leu	Val 135	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asp	Thr 140	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Gly
Leu 145	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Glu 150	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala 155	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Met 160
Val	Ile	Ser	His	Asn 165	Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu	Glu 170	Leu	His	Asp	Asp	Ser 175	Val
Ala	Tyr	Thr	Glu 180	Asp	Val	Tyr	Asp	Phe 185	Trp	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gly 190	Glu	Ile
Tyr	Pro	Leu 195	Val	Ala	Gly	Lys	Leu 200	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ala	Tyr 205	Ile	Lys	Ser
Phe	Gln 210	Glu	Ser	Trp	Asn	Glu 215	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Arg	His 220	His	Lys	Ser	Leu
Ser 225	Asp	Phe	Ala	Ala	Leu 230	Cys	Phe	His	Val	Pro 235	Phe	Thr	Lys	Met	Gly 240
Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asp 245	Ser	Ile	Leu	Thr	Asp 250	Ser	Ala	Ser	Glu	Asp 255	Thr
Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu 260	Asn	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Lys 265	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asp	Tyr 270	Asn	Arg
Tyr	Val	Gly 275	Asn	Val	Tyr	Thr	Gly 280	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser 285	Leu	Ile	Ser
Leu	Leu 290	Glu	Asn	His	Lys	Leu 295	Asn	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asn 300	Ile	Gly	Leu	Phe
Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Glu	Phe	Phe	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Val

305 310 315 320

Asp Asn Tyr Gln Asp His Leu Asp Val Lys Ala His Lys Ala Met Leu 325 330 335

Asp Asn Arg Lys Ala Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Tyr Glu Lys Phe Phe Asn 340 345 350

Arg Phe Asp Asn Leu Glu Phe Asp Thr Glu Thr Glu Leu Glu Val Glu 355 360 365

Pro Lys Gly Asn Phe Tyr Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Asp Asn Ile Arg Tyr 370 375 380

Tyr Asp Thr Val Lys 385

<210> 82

<211> 389

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. CL190

<400> 82

Met Ser Ile Ser Ile Gly Ile His Asp Leu Ser Phe Ala Thr Thr Glu

5 10 15

Phe Val Leu Pro His Thr Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr Asn Gly Thr Glu Ile 20 25 30

Gly Lys Tyr His Val Gly Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Met Ser Val Pro Ala 35 40 45

Ala Asp Glu Asp Ile Val Thr Met Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Arg Pro Ile 50 55 60

Ile Glu Arg Asn Gly Lys Ser Arg Ile Arg Thr Val Val Phe Ala Thr 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ala Lys Ala Gly Gly Val Tyr Val His Ser 85 90 95

Leu Leu Gly Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Arg Val Val Glu Leu Lys Gln Ala 100 105 110

Cys Tyr Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu Gln Phe Ala Ile Gly Leu Val Arg 115 120 125

Arg Asp Pro Ala Gln Gln Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Val Ser Lys 130 135 140

Tyr Glu Leu Asp Ser Pro Gly Glu Ala Thr Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Val

145 150 155 160 Ala Met Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Pro Ala Leu Leu Arg Ile Glu Glu Pro 170 165 Ser Gly Leu Phe Thr Ala Asp Val Met Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Asn Tyr Leu Thr Thr Ala Leu Val Asp Gly Gln Glu Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Leu Gln Ala Val Glu Gly Ala Trp Lys Asp Tyr Ala Glu Gln Asp Gly Arg Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Tyr His Gln Pro Phe Thr Lys 230 235 Met Ala Tyr Lys Ala His Arg His Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn Gly Tyr Asp 245 Thr Asp Lys Asp Ala Ile Glu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gln Thr Thr Ala Tyr 265 Asn Asn Val Ile Gly Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Leu Gly Leu 285 Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Gln Ala Asp Asp Leu Thr Gly Arg Ser Ile Gly 295 Phe Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Ala Glu Phe Phe Ser Gly Thr 305 310 315 Val Val Ala Gly Tyr Arg Glu Arg Leu Arg Thr Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu 330 Ala Ile Ala Arg Arg Lys Ser Val Asp Tyr Ala Thr Tyr Arg Glu Leu 345 His Glu Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ser Asp Gly Gly Asp His Ala Thr Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gly Pro Phe Arg Leu Ala Gly Ile Asn Asp His Lys Arg 375 Ile Tyr Glu Ala Arg 385 <210> 83 <211> 389 <212> PRT <213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus

<400> 83

Met Pro Leu Ala Ile Gly Ile His Asp Leu Ser Phe Ala Thr Gly Glu

1 10 15

Phe Val Leu Pro His Thr Ala Leu Ala Ala His Asn Gly Thr Glu Ile

Gly Lys Tyr His Ala Gly Ile Gly Gln Glu Ser Met Ser Val Pro Ala 35 40 45

Ala Asp Glu Asp Ile Val Thr Leu Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Pro Ile 50 55 60

Val Ala Arg His Gly Ser Asp Arg Ile Arg Thr Val Val Leu Ala Thr 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ala Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Tyr Val His Ser 85 90 95

Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Thr Arg Val Val Glu Leu Lys Gln Ala 100 105 110

Cys Tyr Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Gln Phe Ala Ile Gly Leu Val Gln
115 120 125

Arg Asp Pro Ala Gln Gln Val Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Asp Val Ser Lys 130 135 140

Tyr Asp Leu Asp Ser Pro Gly Glu Ala Thr Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Val 145 150 155 160

Ala Met Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Pro Gly Leu Val Arg Ile Glu Asp Pro 165 170 175

Ser Gly Leu Phe Thr Val Asp Val Met Asp Phe Trp Arg Pro Asn Tyr 180 185 . 190

Arg Thr Thr Ala Leu Val Asp Gly Gln Glu Ser Ile Gly Ala Tyr Leu 195 200 205

Gln Ala Val Glu Gly Ala Trp Lys Asp Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Gly His 210 215 220

Ser Leu Glu Gln Phe Ala Ala Phe Cys Tyr His Gln Pro Phe Thr Lys 225 230 235 240

Met Ala His Lys Ala His Arg His Leu Leu Asn Tyr Cys Ser His Asp 245 250 255

Ile His His Asp Asp Val Thr Arg Ala Val Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala Tyr 260 265 270

Asn Arg Val Ile Gly Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Leu Gly Leu 275 280 285

Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Gln Ala Asp Asp Leu Thr Gly Glu Arg Ile Gly

290 295 300

Phe Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Ala Glu Phe Phe Gly Gly Ile 305 310 315 320

Val Val Ala Gly Tyr Arg Asp Arg Leu Arg Thr Ala Ala Asn Ile Glu
325 330 335

Ala Val Ser Arg Arg Pro Ile Asp Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Arg Glu Leu 340 345 350

His Glu Trp Ala Phe Pro Ala Arg Arg Gly Ala His Ser Thr Pro Gln 355 360 365

Gln Thr Thr Gly Pro Phe Arg Leu Ser Gly Ile Ser Gly His Lys Arg 370 375 380

Leu Tyr Arg Ala Cys 385

<210> 84

<211> 407

<212> PRT

<213> Borrelia burgdorferi

<400> 84

Met Arg Ile Gly Ile Ser Asp Ile Arg Ile Phe Leu Pro Leu Asn Tyr

5 10 15

Leu Asp Phe Ser Val Leu Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asn Glu 20 25 30

Val Phe Phe Lys Lys Ile Asn Arg Ala Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Lys 35 40 45

Gly Phe Arg Phe Thr Ser Pro Asn Glu Asp Ser Val Thr Met Ala Ser 50 55 60

Ser Ala Val Lys Leu Ile Phe Asp Asn Asn Leu Asp Leu Ser Lys 65 70 75 80

Ile Arg Ile Leu Gly Gly Thr Glu Thr Gly Val Asp His Ser Lys 85 90 95

Ala Ile Ser Ser Tyr Val Phe Gly Ala Leu Lys Gln Ser Gly Ile Cys 100 105 110

Leu Gly Asn Asn Phe Leu Thr Phe Gln Val Gln His Ala Cys Ala Gly 115 120 125

Ala Ala Met Ser Leu His Thr Val Ala Ser Val Leu Ser His Ser Asn

135 140 130 Asn Ser Glu Tyr Gly Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala His Tyr Ser 150 155 Asn Leu Thr Thr Ala Glu Ile Thr Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Ile 165 170 Leu Ile Glu Lys Asn Pro Lys Ile Leu Ser Ile Asn Leu Ser Glu Phe 185 Gly Val Tyr Thr Asp Asp Val Asp Asp Phe Phe Arg Pro Phe Gly Ser 200 Val Glu Ala Lys Val Arg Gly Gln Tyr Ser Val Glu Cys Tyr Asn Asn Ala Asn Glu Asn Ala Leu Arg Asp Phe Ala Phe Lys Lys Gln Leu Ser Met Lys Asp Leu Phe Ser Asn Tyr Arg Phe Val Leu His Val Pro Phe Ala Lys Met Pro Ile Asp Ser Met His Tyr Ile Leu Lys Lys Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Asn Ala Tyr Leu Glu Ser Ile Asp Phe Tyr Asp Gly Val Glu Ala Ala Met Glu Val Gly Asn Leu Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Phe Leu Ser Leu Ala Phe Tyr Leu Lys Arg Val Phe Ser Lys 310 315 Lys Asp Ile Thr Gly Glu Lys Ile Leu Phe Cys Ser Tyr Gly Ser Gly 330 Asn Ile Met Ile Ile Tyr Glu Leu Thr Ile Glu Lys Ser Ala Phe Asp Val Ile Lys Leu Trp Asp Leu Glu Gly Leu Ile Lys Asn Arg Asn Asn Ala Asn Phe Glu Glu Tyr Lys Asp Phe Phe Gln Asn Lys Ile Ile Pro 375 370 Gly Glu Ser Arg Gly Phe Tyr Leu Lys Glu Leu Arg Asn Asp Gly Tyr 395 390 Arg Val Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala 405 <210> 85 <211> 317

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 85

Met Asp Arg Glu Pro Val Thr Val Arg Ser Tyr Ala Asn Ile Ala Ile 1 10 15

Ile Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Lys Glu Met Val Pro Ala Thr 20 25 30

Ser Ser Ile Ser Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Met Tyr Thr Glu Thr Thr Leu 35 40 45

Ser Pro Leu Pro Ala Asn Val Thr Ala Asp Glu Phe Tyr Ile Asn Gly 50 55 60

Gln Leu Gln Asn Glu Val Glu His Ala Lys Met Ser Lys Ile Ile Asp 70 75 80

Arg Tyr Arg Pro Ala Gly Glu Gly Phe Val Arg Ile Asp Thr Gln Asn 85 90 95

Asn Met Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Leu Ser 100 105 110

Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Ala Tyr Phe Lys Leu Gly Leu Asp Arg 115 120 125

Ser Gln Leu Ala Gln Glu Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Arg 130 135 140

Ser Phe Tyr Gly Pro Leu Gly Ala Trp Asp Lys Asp Ser Gly Glu Ile 145 150 155 160

Tyr Pro Val Glu Thr Asp Leu Lys Leu Ala Met Ile Met Leu Val Leu 165 170 175

Glu Asp Lys Lys Pro Ile Ser Ser Arg Asp Gly Met Lys Leu Cys 180 185 190

Val Glu Thr Ser Thr Thr Phe Asp Asp Trp Val Arg Gln Ser Glu Lys 195 200 205

Asp Tyr Gln Asp Met Leu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Glu Asn Asp Phe Ala Lys 210 215 220

Ile Gly Glu Leu Thr Glu Lys Asn Ala Leu Ala Met His Ala Thr Thr 225 230 235 240

Lys Thr Ala Ser Pro Ala Phe Ser Tyr Leu Thr Asp Ala Ser Tyr Glu 245 250 255

Ala Met Ala Phe Val Arg Gln Leu Arg Glu Lys Gly Glu Ala Cys Tyr

260 265 270

Phe Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val Lys Val Phe Cys Gln Glu Lys 275 280 285

Asp Leu Glu His Leu Ser Glu Ile Phe Gly Gln Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile 290 295 300

Val Ser Lys Thr Lys Asp Leu Ser Gln Asp Asp Cys Cys 305 310 315

<210> 86

<211> 314

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pyrogenes

<400> 86

Met Asp Pro Asn Val Ile Thr Val Thr Ser Tyr Ala Asn Ile Ala Ile 1 10 15

Ile Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Glu Asn Gln Ala Lys Met Ile Pro Ser Thr 20 25 30

Ser Ser Ile Ser Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Met Phe Thr Thr Thr Ser Val 35 40 45

Ser Phe Leu Pro Asp Thr Ala Thr Ser Asp Gln Phe Tyr Ile Asn Gly 50 55 60

Val Leu Gln Asn Asp Glu Glu His Thr Lys Ile Ser Thr Ile Ile Asp 65 70 75 80

Gln Phe Arg Gln Pro Gly Gln Ala Phe Val Lys Met Glu Thr Gln Asn 85 90 95

Asn Met Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Leu Ser 100 105 110

Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Cys Asp Gln Leu Phe Asp Thr Gln Leu Asp Gln 115 120 125

Lys Ala Leu Ala Gln Lys Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Arg 130 135 140

Ser Phe Phe Gly Pro Val Ala Ala Trp Asp Lys Asp Ser Gly Ala Ile 145 150 155 160

Tyr Lys Val Glu Thr Asp Leu Lys Met Ala Met Ile Met Leu Val Leu 165 170 175

Asn Ala Ala Lys Lys Pro Ile Ser Ser Arg Glu Gly Met Lys Leu Cys

180 185 190

Arg Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Phe Asp Glu Trp Val Glu Gln Ser Ala Ile 195 200 205

Asp Tyr Gln His Met Leu Thr Tyr Leu Lys Thr Asn Asn Phe Glu Lys 210 215 220

Val Gly Gln Leu Thr Glu Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Met His Ala Thr Thr 225 230 235 240

Lys Thr Ala Asn Pro Pro Phe Ser Tyr Leu Thr Lys Glu Ser Tyr Gln 245 250 255

Ala Met Glu Ala Val Lys Glu Leu Arg Gln Glu Gly Phe Ala Cys Tyr 260 265 270

Phe Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val Lys Val Leu Cys Leu Glu Lys 275 280 285

Asp Leu Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Arg Leu Gly Lys Asn Tyr Arg Ile Ile 290 295 300

Val Ser Lys Thr Lys Asp Leu Pro Asp Val 305

<210> 87

<211> 331

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecalis

<400> 87

Met Leu Ser Gly Lys Ala Arg Ala His Thr Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile Lys 1 5 10 15

Tyr Trp Gly Lys Ala Asn Glu Glu Tyr Ile Leu Pro Met Asn Ser Ser 20 25 30

Leu Ser Leu Thr Leu Asp Ala Phe Tyr Thr Glu Thr Thr Val Thr Phe 35 40 45

Asp Ala His Tyr Ser Glu Asp Val Phe Ile Leu Asn Gly Ile Leu Gln 50 60

Asn Glu Lys Gln Thr Lys Lys Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Asn Leu Val Arg 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Ala Asp Cys Thr Trp Phe Ala Lys Val Glu Ser Gln Asn Phe 85 90 95

Val Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala Ala

110

I are his Circ his Circ has Wal his I are Circ I are has Care

100

Leu Ala Gly Ala Cys Asn Val Ala Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu Ser Ala Lys 115 120 125

105

Asp Leu Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Cys Arg Ser 130 135 140

Ile Phe Gly Gly Phe Ala Gln Trp Asn Lys Gly His Ser Asp Glu Thr 145 150 155 160

Ser Phe Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Ala Asn Asn Trp Glu Asn Glu Leu Ala 165 170 175

Met Leu Phe Ile Leu Ile Asn Asp Gly Glu Lys Asp Val Ser Ser Arg 180 185 190

Asp Gly Met Lys Arg Thr Val Glu Thr Ser Ser Phe Tyr Gln Gly Trp 195 200 205

Leu Asp Asn Val Glu Lys Asp Leu Ser Gln Val His Glu Ala Ile Lys 210 215 220

Thr Lys Asp Phe Pro Arg Leu Gly Glu Ile Ile Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu 225 230 235 240

Arg Met His Gly Thr Thr Leu Gly Ala Val Pro Pro Phe Thr Tyr Trp 245 250 255

Ser Pro Gly Ser Leu Gln Ala Met Ala Leu Val Arg Gln Ala Arg Ala 260 265 270

Lys Gly Ile Pro Cys Tyr Phe Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val Lys 275 280 285

Val Leu Val Glu Lys Lys Asn Leu Glu Ala Leu Lys Thr Phe Leu Ser 290 295 300

Glu His Phe Ser Lys Glu Gln Leu Val Pro Ala Phe Ala Gly Pro Gly 305 310 315 320

Ile Glu Leu Phe Glu Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys 325 330

<210> 88

<211> 325

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecium

<400> 88

Met Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Arg Ala Tyr Thr Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile Lys

1				5					10					15	
Tyr	Trp	Gly	Lys 20	Lys	Asn	Glu	Glu	Leu 25	Ile	Leu	Pro	Met	Asn 30	Asn	Ser
Leu	Ser	Leu 35	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ala	Phe 40	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Glu 45	Val	Ile	Phe
Ser	Asp 50	Ser	Tyr	Met	Val	Asp 55	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Asp 60	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gln
Asp 65	Glu	Lys	Ala	Thr	Lys 70	Lys	Val	Ser	Gln	Phe 75	Leu	Asp	Leu	Phe	Arg 80
Lys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Leu 85	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser 90	Val	Ile	Ser	Gln	Asn 95	Phe
Val	Pro	Thr	Ala 100	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser 105	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu 110	Ala	Ala
Leu	Ala	Gly 115	Ala	Cys	Asn	Thr	Ala 120	Leu	Lys	Leu	Gly	Leu 125	Asp	Asp	Leu
Ser	Leu 130	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ala	Arg 135	Arg	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser 140	Ala	Cys	Arg	Ser
Ile 145	Phe	Gly	Gly	Phe	Val 150	Glu	Trp	Glu	Lys	Gly 155	His	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser 160
Ser	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Pro 165	Val	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ser 170	Phe	Glu	Asp	Asp	Leu 175	Ala
Met	Val	Phe	Val 180	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asp	Gln 185	Lys	Lys	Glu	Va1	Ser 190	Ser	Arg
Asn	Gly	Met 195	Arg	Arg	Thr	Val	Glu 200	Thr	Ser	Asn	Phe	Tyr 205	Gln	Gly	Trp
Leu	Asp 210	Ser	Va1	Glu	Gly	Asp 215	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Lys 220	Gln	Ala	Ile	Lys
Thr 225	Lys	Asp	Phe	Gln	Leu 230	Leu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Met 235	Glu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Leu 240
Lys	Met	His	Gly	Thr 245	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gln 250	Pro	Pro	Phe	Thr	Tyr 255	Trp
Ser	Pro	Asn	Ser 260	Leu	Lys	Ala	Met	Asp 265	Ala	Val	Arg	Gln	Leu 270	Arg	Lys
Gln	Gly	Ile 275	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Phe	Thr 280	Met	Asp	Ala	Gly	Pro 285	Asn	Val	Lys
Val	Leu 290	Val	Glu	Asn	Ser	His 295	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Gln 300	Glu	Thr	Phe	Thr
Lys	Leu	Phe	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gln	Va1	Ile	Thr	Ala	His	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly

305 310 315 320

Ile Ala Ile Ile Glu 325

<210> 89

<211> 327

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus haemolyticus

<400> 89

Met Lys Lys Ser Gly Lys Ala Arg Ala His Thr Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile 1 10 15

Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Pro Met Asn Asn 20 25 30

Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Leu Asp Arg Phe Tyr Thr Glu Thr Arg Val Thr 35 40 45

Phe Asp Glu Thr Leu Thr Glu Asp Gln Leu Ile Leu Asn Gly Glu Ala 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Lys Glu Ser Ala Lys Ile Gln Arg Tyr Met Glu Met Ile 65 70 75 80

Arg Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Ser His Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Ser Glu Asn 85 90 95

Phe Val Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ala 100 105 110

Ala Leu Ala Gly Ala Cys Asn Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu Gly Leu Ser Asp 115 120 125

Lys Asp Leu Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Arg 130 135 140

Ser Ile Tyr Gly Gly Phe Ala Glu Trp Glu Lys Gly Asn Asp Asp Glu 145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Phe Ala His Arg Val Glu Ala Asp Gly Trp Glu Asn Glu Leu 165 170 175

Ala Met Val Phe Val Val Ile Asn Asn Lys Ser Lys Lys Val Ser Ser 180 185 190

Arg Ser Gly Met Ser Leu Thr Arg Asp Thr Ser Arg Phe Tyr Gln Tyr 195 200 205

Trp Leu Asp Asn Val Glu Pro Asp Leu Lys Glu Thr Lys Glu Ala Ile

210 215 220

Ala Gln Lys Asp Phe Lys Arg Met Gly Glu Val Ile Glu Ala Asn Gly 225 230 235 240

Leu Arg Met His Ala Thr Asn Leu Gly Ala Gln Pro Pro Phe Thr Tyr 245 250 255

Leu Val Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Ala Met Arg Ile Val His Glu Cys Arg 260 265 270

Glu Ala Gly Leu Pro Cys Tyr Phe Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val 275 280 285

Lys Val Leu Ile Glu Lys Lys Asn Gln Gln Ala Ile Val Asp Lys Phe 290 295 300

Leu Gln Glu Phe Asp Gln Ser Gln Ile Ile Thr Ser Asp Ile Thr Gln 305 310 315 320

Ser Gly Val Glu Ile Ile Lys 325

<210> 90

<211> 327

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus epidermis

<400> 90

Met Val Lys Ser Gly Lys Ala Arg Ala His Thr Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile 1 5 10 15

Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Ala Asp Glu Thr Tyr Ile Ile Pro Met Asn Asn 20 25 30

Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Leu Asp Arg Phe Tyr Thr Glu Thr Lys Val Thr 35 40 45

Phe Asp Pro Asp Phe Thr Glu Asp Cys Leu Ile Leu Asn Gly Asn Glu 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys Ile Gln Asn Tyr Met Asn Ile Val 65 70 75 80

Arg Asp Leu Ala Gly Asn Arg Leu His Ala Arg Ile Glu Ser Glu Asn 85 90 95

Tyr Val Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ala 100 105 110

Ala Leu Ala Ala Cys Asn Glu Ala Leu Ser Leu Asn Leu Ser Asp

115 120 125

Thr Asp Leu Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Arg 130 135 140

Ser Ile Phe Gly Gly Phe Ala Glu Trp Glu Lys Gly His Asp Asp Leu 145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Tyr Ala His Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Gly Trp Glu Lys Asp Leu 165 170 175

Ser Met Ile Phe Val Val Ile Asn Asn Gln Ser Lys Lys Val Ser Ser 180 185 190

Arg Ser Gly Met Ser Leu Thr Arg Asp Thr Ser Arg Phe Tyr Gln Tyr 195 200. 205

Trp Leu Asp His Val Asp Glu Asp Leu Asn Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Val 210 215 220

Lys Asn Gln Asp Phe Gln Arg Leu Gly Glu Val Ile Glu Ala Asn Gly 225 230 235 240

Leu Arg Met His Ala Thr Asn Leu Gly Ala Gln Pro Pro Phe Thr Tyr 245 250 255

Leu Val Gln Glu Ser Tyr Asp Ala Met Ala Ile Val Glu Gln Cys Arg 260 265 270

Lys Ala Asn Leu Pro Cys Tyr Phe Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val 275 280 285

Lys Val Leu Val Glu Lys Lys Asn Lys Gln Ala Val Met Glu Gln Phe 290 295 300

Leu Lys Val Phe Asp Glu Ser Lys Ile Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile Ile Ser 305 310 315 320

Ser Gly Val Glu Ile Ile Lys 325

<210> 91

<211> 327

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus aureus

<400> 91

Met Ile Lys Ser Gly Lys Ala Arg Ala His Thr Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile 1 5 10 15

Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Lys Asp Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Pro Met Asn Asn

			20					25					30		
Ser	Ile	Ser 35	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys 40	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Thr 45	Lys	Val	Thr
Phe	Asn 50	Asp	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gln 55	Asp	Gln	Phe	Trp	Leu 60	Asn	Gly	Glu	ГÀЗ
Val 65	Ser	Gly	Lys	Glu	Leu 70	Glu	Lys	Ile	Ser	Lys 75	Tyr	Met	Asp	Ile	Val 80
Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala	Gly 85	Ile	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ala 90	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asp 95	Asn
Phe	Val	Pro	Thr 100	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala 105	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala 110	Tyr	Ala
Ala	Leu	Ala 115	Ala	Ala	Cys	Asn	Gln 120	Ala	Leu	Asp	Leu	Gln 125	Leu	Ser	Asp
Lys	Asp 130	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala 135	Arg	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly 140	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg
Ser 145	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Phe 150	Ala	Glu	Trp	Glu	Lys 155	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu 160
Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Val 165	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asn 170	His	Phe	Glu	Asp	Asp 175	Leu
Ala	Met	Ile	Phe 180	Val	Val	Ile	Asn	Gln 185	His	Ser	Lys	Lys	Val 190	Pro	Ser
Arg	Tyr	Gly 195	Met	Ser	Leu	Thr	Arg 200	Asn	Thr	Ser	Arg	Phe 205	Tyr	Gln	Tyr
Trp	Leu 210	Asp	His	Ile	Asp	Glu 215	Asp	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala 220	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ile
Gln 225	Asp	Lys	Asp	Phe	Lys 230	Arg	Leu	Gly	Glu	Val 235	Ile	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly 240
Leu	Arg	Met	His	Ala 245	Thr	Asn	Leu	Gly	Ser 250	Thr	Pro	Pro	Phe	Thr 255	Tyr
Leu	Val	Gln	Glu 260	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Val	Met 265	Ala	Leu	Val	His	Glu 270	Cys	Arg
Glu	Ala	Gly 275	Tyr	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Phe 280	Thr	Met	Asp	Ala	Gly 285	Pro	Asn	Val
Lys	Ile 290	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Lys 295	Asn	Lys	Gln	Gln	Ile 300	Ile	Asp	Lys	Leu
Leu 305	Thr	Gln	Phe	Asp	Asn 310	Asn	Gln	Ile	Ile	Asp 315	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ala 320
Thr	Gly	Ile	Glu	Ile	Ile	Glu									

325

<210> 92

<211> 350

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. CL190

<400> 92

Met Arg Ser Glu His Pro Thr Thr Val Leu Gln Ser Arg Glu Gln 1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Ala His Pro Asn Ile Ala Leu 20 25 30

Ile Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Arg Asp Glu Arg Leu Ile Leu Pro Cys Thr 35 40 45

Thr Ser Leu Ser Met Thr Leu Asp Val Phe Pro Thr Thr Glu Val 50 55 60

Arg Leu Asp Pro Ala Ala Glu His Asp Thr Ala Ala Leu Asn Gly Glu 65 70 75 80

Val Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Leu Arg Arg Ile Ser Ala Phe Leu Ser Leu 85 90 95

Val Arg Glu Val Ala Gly Ser Asp Gln Arg Ala Val Val Asp Thr Arg 100 105 110

Asn Thr Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Phe 115 120 125

Ala Ala Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Tyr Gly Leu Glu Leu Asp 130 135 140

Asp Arg Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser 145 150 155 160

Arg Ser Ile Phe Gly Gly Phe Ala Val Trp His Ala Gly Pro Asp Gly 165 170 175

Thr Ala Thr Glu Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Ala Glu Pro Val Pro Ala 180 185 190

Ala Asp Leu Asp Pro Ala Leu Val Ile Ala Val Val Asn Ala Gly Pro 195 200 205

Lys Pro Val Ser Ser Arg Glu Ala Met Arg Arg Thr Val Asp Thr Ser 210 215 220

Pro Leu Tyr Arg Pro Trp Ala Asp Ser Ser Lys Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu

235 240 225 230 Met Arg Ser Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly Asp Leu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Ile 250 Ala Glu Arg Asn Ala Leu Gly Met His Ala Thr Met Leu Ala Ala Arg Pro Ala Val Arg Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ala Thr Val Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Val Leu Gln Leu Arg Lys Asp Gly Val Leu Ala Tyr Ala Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn Val Lys Val Leu Cys Arg Arg Ala Asp Ala Glu Arg 310 Val Ala Asp Val Val Arg Ala Ala Ser Gly Gly Gln Val Leu Val Ala Gly Pro Gly Asp Gly Ala Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Gly Ala 345 <210> 93 <211> 331 <212> PRT <213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus <400> 93 Ala Thr Ala Val Ala Gln Pro Asn Ile Ala Leu Ile Lys Tyr Trp Gly Lys Lys Asp Glu His Leu Val Leu Pro Arg Thr Asp Ser Leu Ser Met 25 Thr Leu Asp Ile Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Val Gln Leu Ala Pro Gly 40 Ala Gly Gln Asp Thr Val Ala Phe Asn Gly Glu Pro Ala Thr Gly Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Ile Thr Ala Phe Leu Arg Leu Val Arg Glu Arg Ser Gly Arg Thr Glu Arg Ala Arg Val Glu Thr Glu Asn Thr Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Phe Ala Ala Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Tyr Gly Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Arg Gly Leu Ser

115 120 125 Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Arg Ser Ile Phe Asp 135 Gly Phe Ala Val Trp His Ala Gly His Ala Gly Gly Thr Pro Glu Glu Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Ala Glu Pro Val Pro Ala Val Asp Leu Glu Pro Ala Leu Val Val Ala Val Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Arg Glu Ala Met Arg Arg Thr Val Asp Thr Ser Pro Leu Tyr Glu 200 Pro Trp Ala Val Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp Leu Ala Asp Ile Gly Ala Ala 215 Leu Ala Arg Gly Asn Leu Pro Ala Val Gly Glu Ile Ala Glu Arg Asn 230 235 Ala Leu Gly Met His Ala Thr Met Leu Ala Ala Arg Pro Ala Val Arg 250 245 Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Leu Asp Gly Val Leu Gln Leu 265 Arg Arg Asp Gly Val Pro Ala Tyr Ala Thr Met Asp Ala Gly Pro Asn 280 Val Lys Val Leu Cys Pro Arg Ser Asp Ala Glu Arg Val Ala Glu Ala 295 Leu Arg Ala Ala Ala Pro Val Gly Ala Val His Ile Ala Gly Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Arg Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Cys Arg 325 <210> 94 <211> 312

<212> PRT

<213> Borrelia burgdorferi

<400> 94

Met Lys Ile Lys Cys Lys Val His Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Tyr

Trp Gly Lys Lys Asp Val Phe Leu Asn Ile Pro Ala Thr Ser Ser Leu

20 25 30 Ala Val Ser Val Asp Lys Phe Tyr Ser Ile Ser Glu Leu Glu Leu Ser 40 Asn Arg Asp Glu Ile Ile Leu Asn Ser Lys Pro Val Ile Leu Lys Asn Arg Glu Lys Val Phe Phe Asp Tyr Ala Arg Lys Ile Leu Asn Glu Pro Asn Val Arg Phe Lys Ile Lys Ser Lys Asn Asn Phe Pro Thr Ala Ala 85 90 Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Phe Ala Ser Ile Ala Ala Cys Ile Leu Lys Tyr Phe Asn Lys Tyr Ser Cys Asn Ser Ala Ser Asn Leu Ala Arg Val Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Arg Ala Ile Tyr Gly Gly Phe Thr 135 Ile Leu Lys Glu Gly Ser Lys Glu Ser Phe Gln Leu Arg Asp Gln Ser 155 Tyr Phe Asn Asp Leu Arg Ile Ile Phe Ala Ile Ile Asp Ser Asn Glu 170 Lys Glu Leu Ser Ser Arg Ala Ala Met Asn Ile Cys Lys Arg His Lys 185 Phe Tyr Tyr Asp Ala Trp Ile Ala Ser Ser Lys Lys Ile Phe Lys Asp 200 Ala Leu Tyr Phe Phe Leu Lys Lys Asp Phe Ile His Phe Gly Ala Thr 215 Ile Val Lys Ser Tyr Gln Asn Met Phe Ala Leu Met Phe Ala Ser Ser 235 Ile Phe Tyr Phe Lys Asn Ser Thr Ile Asp Leu Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp Leu Arg Asn Glu Gly Ile Phe Val Phe Glu Thr Met Asp Ala Gly 260 Pro Gln Val Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu Glu Glu Asn Leu Asn Thr Ile Leu 280 Lys Gly Leu Lys Gln Asn Phe Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ile Val Ser Lys 300 295 290 Val Gly Cys Asp Leu Glu Trp Ile 310 <210> 95

<211> 292

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 95

Met Thr Lys Lys Val Gly Val Gly Gln Ala His Ser Lys Ile Ile Leu 1 5 10 15

Ile Gly Glu His Ala Val Val Tyr Gly Tyr Pro Ala Ile Ser Leu Pro
20 25 30

Leu Leu Glu Val Glu Val Thr Cys Lys Val Val Ser Ala Glu Ser Pro 35 40 45

Trp Arg Leu Tyr Glu Glu Asp Thr Leu Ser Met Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser 50 55 60

Leu Glu Tyr Leu Asp Ile Thr Glu Ala Cys Val Arg Cys Glu Ile Asp 65 70 75 80

Ser Ala Ile Pro Glu Lys Arg Gly Met Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ile Ser 85 90 95

Ile Ala Ala Ile Arg Ala Val Phe Asp Tyr Tyr Gln Ala Asp Leu Pro 100 105 110

His Asp Val Leu Glu Ile Leu Val Asn Arg Ala Glu Met Ile Ala His
115 120 125

Met Asn Pro Ser Gly Leu Asp Ala Lys Thr Cys Leu Ser Asp Gln Pro 130 135 140

Ile Arg Phe Ile Lys Asn Val Gly Phe Thr Glu Leu Glu Met Asp Leu 145 150 155 160

Ser Ala Tyr Leu Val Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Val Tyr Gly His Thr Arg 165 170 175

Glu Ala Ile Gln Val Val Gln Asn Lys Gly Lys Asp Ala Leu Pro Phe 180 185 190

Leu His Ala Leu Gly Glu Leu Thr Gln Gln Ala Glu Val Ala Ile Ser 195 200 205

Gln Lys Tyr Ala Glu Gly Leu Gly Leu Ile Phe Ser Gln Ala His Leu 210 215 220

His Leu Lys Glu Ile Gly Val Ser Ser Pro Glu Ala Asp Phe Leu Val 225 230 235 240

Glu Thr Ala Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ala Leu Gly Ala Lys Met Ser Gly Gly

245 250 255

Gly Leu Gly Gly Cys Ile Ile Ala Leu Val Thr Asn Leu Thr His Ala 260 265 270

Gln Glu Leu Ala Glu Arg Leu Glu Glu Lys Gly Ala Val Gln Thr Trp 275 280 285

Ile Glu Ser Leu 290

<210> 96

<211> 292

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pyrogenes

<400> 96

Met Asn Glu Asn Ile Gly Tyr Gly Lys Ala His Ser Lys Ile Ile Leu 1 5 10 15

Ile Gly Glu His Ala Val Val Tyr Gly Tyr Pro Ala Ile Ala Leu Pro 20 25 30

Leu Thr Asp Ile Glu Val Val Cys His Ile Phe Pro Ala Asp Lys Pro 35 40 45

Leu Val Phe Asp Phe Tyr Asp Thr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ile Tyr Ala Ala 50 60

Leu Asp Tyr Leu Gln Arg Leu Gln Glu Pro Ile Ala Tyr Glu Ile Val 65 70 75 80

Ser Gln Val Pro Gln Lys Arg Gly Met Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Ser 85 90 95

Ile Ala Ala Ile Arg Ala Val Phe Ser Tyr Cys Gln Glu Pro Leu Ser 100 105 110

Asp Asp Leu Leu Glu Ile Leu Val Asn Lys Ala Glu Ile Ile Ala His 115 120 125

Thr Asn Pro Ser Gly Leu Asp Ala Lys Thr Cys Leu Ser Asp His Ala 130 135 140

Ile Lys Phe Ile Arg Asn Ile Gly Phe Glu Thr Ile Glu Ile Ala Leu 145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Tyr Leu Ile Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Ile His Gly His Thr Arg 165 170 175

Glu Ala Val Asn Lys Val Ala Gln Phe Glu Glu Thr Asn Leu Pro Tyr

180 185 190

Leu Ala Lys Leu Gly Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Leu Glu Arg Ala Ile Asn 195 200 205

Gln Lys Asn Lys Val Ala Ile Gly Gln Leu Met Thr Gln Ala His Ser 210 215 220

Ala Leu Lys Ala Ile Gly Val Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Asp Gln Leu Val 225 230 235 240

Glu Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala Gly Ala Leu Gly Ala Lys Met Thr Gly Gly
245 250 255

Gly Leu Gly Gly Cys Met Ile Ala Leu Ala Asp Thr Lys Asp Met Ala 260 265 270

Glu Lys Ile Ser His Lys Leu Lys Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Asn Thr Trp 275 280 285

Ile Gln Met Leu 290

<210> 97

<211> 314

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecalis

<400> 97

Leu Met Gly Glu His Ala Val Val Tyr Gly Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Phe 20 25 30

Pro Phe Gln Ala Thr Glu Ile Thr Ala Val Phe Thr Pro Ala Lys Thr 35 40 45

Met Gln Ile Asp Cys Ala Tyr Phe Thr Gly Leu Leu Glu Asp Val Pro 50 55 60

Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Ile Lys Glu Val Val Gln Gln Thr Leu His Phe 70 75 80

Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Phe Lys Gly Thr Leu Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Ile 85 90 95

Pro Ala Glu Arg Gly Met Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Ala Val Ala Ile 100 105 110

Val Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Ala Tyr Thr Tyr Gln Glu

115 120 125

Leu Phe Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Glu Lys Ile Ala His Gly Asn Pro 130 135 140

Ser Gly Ile Asp Ala Ala Ala Thr Ser Gly Ala Asp Pro Leu Phe Phe 145 150 155 160

Thr Arg Gly Phe Pro Pro Thr His Phe Ser Met Asn Leu Ser Asn Ala 165 170 175

Tyr Leu Val Val Ala Asp Thr Gly Ile Lys Gly Gln Thr Arg Glu Ala 180 185 190

Val Lys Asp Ile Ala Gln Leu Ala Gln Asn Asn Pro Thr Ala Ile Ala 195 200 205

Glu Thr Met Lys Gln Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Lys Glu Ala Lys Gln Ala 210 215 220

Ile Leu Gln Asp Asp Lys Gln Lys Leu Gly Gln Leu Met Thr Leu Ala 225 230 235 240

Gln Glu Gln Leu Gln Gln Leu Thr Val Ser Asn Asp Met Leu Asp Arg
245 250 255

Leu Val Ala Leu Ser Leu Glu His Gly Ala Leu Gly Ala Lys Leu Thr 260 265 270

Gly Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Cys Met Ile Ala Leu Thr Asp Asn Lys Lys 275 280 285

Thr Ala Gln Thr Ile Ala Gln Thr Leu Glu Glu Asn Gly Ala Val Ala 290 295 300

Thr Trp Ile Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Lys 305 310

<210> 98

<211> 314

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecium

<400> 98

Met Ala Asn Tyr Gly Gln Gly Glu Ser Ser Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Met 1 5 10 15

Gly Glu His Ala Val Val Tyr Gly Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Phe Pro Phe 20 25 30

Tyr Ala Thr Lys Val Thr Ala Phe Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Met Asp

		35					40					45			
Asp	Gln 50	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	Tyr 55	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Asn	Leu 60	Ala	Glu	Ala	Pro
His 65	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ile 70	Lys	Lys	Leu	Phe	Ile 75	His	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gln 80
His	Asp	Ile	Gln	Lys 85	Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Thr 90	Ile	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ile 95	Pro
Ala	Glu	Arg	Gly 100	Met	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala 105	Ala	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala 110	Val	Thr
Arg	Ala	Phe 115	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Ala 120	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Arg 125	Glu	Ile	Leu
Leu	Glu 130	Asn	Val	Gln	Leu	Ser 135	Glu	Lys	Ile	Ala	His 140	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ser
Gly 145	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala 150	Thr	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln 155	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Thr 160
Lys	Gly	His	Pro	Phe 165	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Leu 170	Asn	Ile	Asp	Ala	Phe 175	Leu
Ile	Val	Ala	Asp 180	Thr	Gly	Ile	Lys	Gly 185	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ala 190	Val	Lys
Asp	Val	Ala 195	His	Leu	Phe	Glu	Thr 200	Gln	Pro	His	Glu	Thr 205	Gly	Gln	Met
Ile	Gln 210	Lys	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Leu 215	Thr	Lys	Gln	Ala	Lys 220	Gln	Ala	Ile	Ile
Glu 225	Asn	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr 230	Leu	Ala	Gln	Thr	Met 235	Asp	Glu	Ser	Gln	Ser 240
Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu 245	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Asp 250	Phe	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu 255	Ile
Gln	Thr	Ala	Lys 260	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu 265	Gly	Ala	Lys	Leu	Thr 270	Gly	Gly
Gly	Arg	Gly 275	Gly	Cys	Met	Ile	Ala 280	Leu	Ala	Gln	Thr	Lys 285	Thr	Lys	Ala
Gln	Glu 290	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 295	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ala 300	Ala	Glu	Thr	Trp
Ile 305	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val 310	His	Thr	Tyr	Val						
<210)>	99													
<213	l>	307													

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus haemolyticus

<400> 99

Met Val Gln Arg Gly Tyr Gly Glu Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Ile 1 5 10 15

Gly Glu His Ala Val Thr Phe Gly Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Ile Pro Phe 20 25 30

Thr Ser Gly Lys Val Lys Val Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Glu Lys Gly Asn 35 40 45

Tyr Ser Ala Ile Gln Ser Asp Val Tyr Asp Gly Pro Leu Tyr Asp Ala 50 55 60

Pro Glu His Leu Lys Ser Leu Ile Gly His Phe Val Glu Asn Lys Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Glu Glu Pro Leu Leu Ile Lys Ile Gln Ala Asn Leu Pro Pro Ser 85 90 95

Arg Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala 100 105 110

Ser Tyr Asp Tyr Leu Gly Leu Pro Leu Thr Asp Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu 115 120 125

Asn Ala Asp Trp Ala Glu Arg Ile Ala His Gly Lys Pro Ser Gly Ile 130 135 140

Asp Thr Lys Thr Ile Val Thr Asn Gln Pro Val Trp Tyr Gln Lys Gly 145 150 155 160

Glu Val Glu Ile Leu Lys Thr Leu Asp Leu Asp Gly Tyr Met Val Val
165 170 175

Ile Asp Thr Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Thr Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Asp Val 180 185 190

His Gln Leu Cys Asp Asn Asp Lys Asn Tyr Met Gln Val Val Lys His 195 200 205

Ile Gly Ser Leu Val Tyr Ser Ala Ser Glu Ala Ile Glu His His Ser 210 215 220

Phe Asp Gln Leu Ala Thr Ile Phe Asn Gln Cys Gln Asp Asp Leu Arg 225 230 235 240

Thr Leu Thr Val Ser His Asp Lys Ile Glu Met Phe Leu Arg Leu Gly 245 250 255

Glu Glu Asn Gly Ser Val Ala Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Gly Gly Arg Gly

260 265 270

Gly Ser Met Leu Ile Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Gln Thr Ala Lys Asn Ile 275 280 285

Val Ala Ala Val Glu Lys Ala Gly Ala Gln His Thr Trp Ile Glu Lys 290 295 300

Leu Gly Gly 305

<210> 100

<211> 306

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus epidermis

<400> 100

Met Thr Arg Gln Gly Tyr Gly Glu Ser Thr Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Met
1 5 10 15

Gly Glu His Ala Val Thr Phe Gly Gln Pro Ala Ile Ala Ile Pro Phe 20 25 30

Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Val Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Asp Glu Gly Asn 35 40 45

Tyr Ser Ser Ile Thr Ser Asp Val Tyr Asp Gly Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala 50 55 60

Pro Glu His Leu Lys Ser Ile Ile Asn Arg Phe Val Glu Lys Ser Gly 70 75 80

Val Lys Glu Pro Leu Ser Val Lys Ile Gln Thr Asn Leu Pro Pro Ser 85 90 95

Arg Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Val Arg Ala 100 105 110

Ser Tyr Asp Phe Met Asp Gln Pro Leu Asp Asp Lys Thr Leu Ile Lys 115 120 125

Glu Ala Asn Trp Ala Glu Gln Ile Ala His Gly Lys Pro Ser Gly Ile 130 135 140

Asp Thr Gln Thr Ile Val Ser Asn Lys Pro Val Trp Phe Lys Gln Gly 145 150 155 160

Gln Ala Glu Thr Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Leu Asn Gly Tyr Met Val Val 165 170 175

Ile Asp Thr Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Thr Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Asp Val

180 185 190

His Val Leu Cys Glu Ser Asp Glu Tyr Met Lys Tyr Ile Glu His Ile 195 200 205

Gly Thr Leu Val His Ser Ala Ser Glu Ser Ile Glu Gln His Asp Phe 210 215 220

His His Leu Ala Asp Ile Phe Asn Ala Cys Gln Glu Asp Leu Arg His 225 230 235 240

Leu Thr Val Ser His Asp Lys Ile Glu Lys Leu Leu Gln Ile Gly Lys
245 250 255

Glu His Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly 260 265 270

Ser Met Leu Leu Ala Glu Asn Leu Lys Thr Ala Lys Thr Ile Val 275 280 285

Ala Ala Val Glu Lys Ala Gly Ala Ala His Thr Trp Ile Glu His Leu 290 295 300

Gly Gly 305

<210> 101

<211> 306

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus aureus

<400> 101

Met Thr Arg Lys Gly Tyr Gly Glu Ser Thr Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Ile 1 5 10 15

Gly Glu His Ala Val Thr Phe Gly Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Val Pro Phe 20 25 30

Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Val Leu Ile Glu Ala Leu Glu Ser Gly Asn 35 40 45

Tyr Ser Ser Ile Lys Ser Asp Val Tyr Asp Gly Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala 50 60

Pro Asp His Leu Lys Ser Leu Val Asn Arg Phe Val Glu Leu Asn Asn 65 70 75 80

Ile Thr Glu Pro Leu Ala Val Thr Ile Gln Thr Asn Leu Pro Pro Ser 85 90 95

Arg Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Val Arg Ala

100 105 110

Ser Tyr Asp Phe Leu Gly Lys Ser Leu Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Ile Glu
115 120 125

Lys Ala Asn Trp Ala Glu Gln Ile Ala His Gly Lys Pro Ser Gly Ile 130 135 140

Asp Thr Gln Thr Ile Val Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Trp Phe Gln Lys Gly 145 150 155 160

Gln Ala Glu Thr Leu Lys Thr Leu Ser Leu Asp Gly Tyr Met Val Val 165 170 175

Ile Asp Thr Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Thr Arg Gln Ala Val Glu Asp Val 180 185 190

His Lys Leu Cys Glu Asp Pro Gln Tyr Met Ser His Val Lys His Ile 195 200 205

Gly Lys Leu Val Leu Arg Ala Ser Asp Val Ile Glu His His Asn Phe 210 215 220

Glu Ala Leu Ala Asp Ile Phe Asn Glu Cys His Ala Asp Leu Lys Ala 225 230 235 240

Leu Thr Val Ser His Asp Lys Ile Glu Gln Leu Met Lys Ile Gly Lys 245 250 255

Glu Asn Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly
260 265 270

Ser Met Leu Leu Ala Lys Asp Leu Pro Thr Ala Lys Asn Ile Val 275 280 285

Lys Ala Val Glu Lys Ala Gly Ala Ala His Thr Trp Ile Glu Asn Leu 290 295 300

Gly Gly 305

<210> 102

<211> 345

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces sp. CL190

<400> 102

Met Gln Lys Arg Gln Arg Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Thr Leu Pro Thr Ser 1 10 15

Ala Glu Gly Val Ser Glu Ser His Arg Ala Arg Ser Val Gly Ile Gly

			20					25					30		
Arg	Ala	His 35	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu 40	Leu	Gly	Glu	His	Ala 45	Val	Val	Tyr
Gly	Ala 50	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu 55	Pro	Ile	Pro	Gln	Leu 60	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala
Ser 65	Val	Gly	Trp	Ser	Ser 70	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ser 75	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ser 80
Tyr	Thr	Met	Thr	Gly 85	Thr	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala 90	Leu	Val	Thr	Gln	Ala 95	Ser
Asp	Gly	Leu	His 100	Arg	Leu	Thr	Ala	Glu 105	Phe	Met	Ala	Arg	Met 110	Gly	Val
Thr	Asn	Ala 115	Pro	His	Leu	Asp	Val 120	Ile	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala 125	Ile	Pro	His
Gly	Arg 130	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser 135	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Arg 140	Ala	Ile	Ala	Leu
Ala 145	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Phe 150	Gly	His	Glu	Leu	Ala 155	Glu	His	Thr	Ala	Tyr 160
Glu	Leu	Val	Gln	Thr 165	Ala	Glu	Asn	Met	Ala 170	His	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ser 175	Gly
Val	Asp	Ala	Met 180	Thr	Val	Gly	Ala	Ser 185	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Phe 190	Gln	Gln
Gly	Arg	Thr 195	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ile 200	Gly	Cys	Asp	Ser	Leu 205	Phe	Ile	Val
Ala	Asp 210	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly 215	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Ala 220	Val	Glu	Met	Leu
Arg 225	Glu	Gly	Phe	Thr	Arg 230	Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gln 235	Glu	Arg	Phe	Val	Gly 240
Arg	Ala	Thr	Glu	Leu 245	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ala	Arg 250	Gln	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asp 255	Gly
Arg	Pro	Glu	Glu 260	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu 265	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	His	Glu 270	Leu	Leu
His	Glu	Ala 275	Arg	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asp 280	Gly	Ile	Asp	Ala	Leu 285	Val	Glu	Ala
Ala	Leu 290	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu 295	Gly	Ala	Lys	Ile	Thr 300	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu
Gly 305	Gly	Cys	Met	Ile	Ala 310	Gln	Ala	Arg	Pro	Glu 315	Gln	Ala	Arg	Glu	Val 320
Thr	Arg	Gln	Leu	His	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Gln	Thr	Trp	Val	Val	Pro

325 330 335

Leu Lys Gly Leu Asp Asn His Ala Gln 340 345

<210> 103

<211> 334

<212> PRT

<213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus

<400> 103

Met Thr Leu Pro Thr Ser Val Glu Glu Gly Ser Lys Ala His Arg Ala 1 5 10 15

Arg Ala Val Gly Thr Gly Arg Ala His Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly 20 25 30

Glu His Ala Val Val Tyr Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Ala Met Pro Ile Pro
35 40 45

Gln Leu Ala Val Thr Ala Ser Ala Gly Trp Ser Gly Arg Ser Ala Glu 50 55 60

Ser Arg Gly Gly Pro Thr Phe Thr Met Thr Gly Ser Ala Ser Arg Ala 65 70 75 80

Val Thr Ala Gln Ala Leu Asp Gly Leu Arg Arg Leu Thr Ala Ser Val 85 90 95

Lys Ala His Thr Gly Val Thr Asp Gly Gln His Leu Asp Val Ser Leu 100 105 110

Asp Gly Ala Ile Pro Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Asn 115 120 125

Ala Arg Ala Ile Ile Leu Ala Leu Ala Asp Leu Phe Gly Arg Glu Leu 130 135 140

Thr Glu Gly Glu Val Phe Asp Leu Val Gln Glu Ala Glu Asn Leu Thr 145 150 155 160

His Gly Arg Ala Ser Gly Val Asp Ala Val Thr Val Gly Ala Thr Ala 165 170 175

Pro Leu Leu Phe Arg Ala Gly Thr Ala Gln Ala Leu Asp Ile Gly Cys 180 185 190

Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Val Ala Asp Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Ser Thr Lys 195 200 205

Glu Ala Ile Glu Leu Leu Arg Ala Gly Phe Arg Ala Gly Ala Gly Lys

210 215 220 Glu Glu Arg Phe Met His Arg Ala Ala His Leu Val Asp Asp Ala Arg Ala Ser Leu Ala Glu Gly Glu Pro Glu Ala Phe Gly Ser Cys Leu Thr Glu Tyr His Gly Leu Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Leu Ser Thr Asp Arg Ile Asp Ala Leu Val Asp Ala Ala Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Leu Gly Ala Lys Ile Thr Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Cys Val Leu Ala Met Ser Arg Pro 295 Glu Arg Ala Glu Glu Val Ala Arg Gln Leu His Ala Ala Gly Ala Val Arg Thr Trp Ala Val Gln Leu Arg Arg Ser Thr His Glu Arg 325 <210> 104 <211> 296 <212> PRT <213> Borrelia burgdorferi <400> 104 Met Leu Arg Ile Arg Lys Pro Ala Lys Ile Leu Phe Leu Gly Glu His 10 Ser Ala Val Tyr Gly Phe Pro Val Ile Gly Ala Thr Val Pro Ile Tyr Met Asp Leu Ile Tyr Ser Val Ser Lys Asn Trp Lys Tyr Leu Gly Lys 40 Pro Ser Thr Arg Leu Asn Ser Leu Ile Ser Phe Ile Val Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Phe Asp Ile Ile Ser Glu Ile Pro Ile Gly Val Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Cys Phe Ala Glu Tyr Ile Thr Ser His Phe Glu Tyr Lys Asp Cys Asn Lys Ile Leu Leu

Ala Asn Gln Ile Glu Asn Ile Phe His Gly Lys Ser Ser Gly Met Asp

115 120 125

Ile Arg Leu Ile Asp Leu Asn Gly Thr Phe Tyr Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu
130 135 140

Asn Val Leu His Ser Lys Lys Ile Lys Asp Ser Gly Phe Tyr Phe Leu 145 150 155 160

Ile Gly Ala Ile Lys Arg Asp Leu Thr Thr Lys Glu Ile Val Val Asn 165 170 175

Leu Lys Lys Asp Leu Leu Ser Asn Ala Tyr Leu Phe Val Phe Ile Glu 180 185 190

Lys Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Ser Asn Ser Tyr Ala Ser Phe Gln Asn Lys 195 200 205

Asp Val Tyr Ser Leu Ala Asn Glu Met Asn Ile Ala Gln Cys Cys Leu 210 215 220

Lys Arg Leu Gly Leu Ser Asn Asp Thr Leu Asp Trp Leu Ile Ser Glu 225 230 235 240

Gly Ile Lys Leu Gly Ala Leu Ser Gly Lys Leu Ser Gly Ala Gly Lys 245 250 255

Gly Gly Ala Phe Ile Phe Leu Phe Glu Ser Leu Ile Lys Ala Asn Ile 260 265 270

Val Gln Lys Glu Leu Asn Asn Met Leu Asp Ser Lys Ile Asp Leu Leu 275 280 285

Leu Lys Leu Lys Val Ile Glu Thr 290 295

<210> 105

<211> 336

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 105

Met Ile Ala Val Lys Thr Cys Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ala Gly Glu Tyr 1 5 10 15

Ala Ile Leu Glu Pro Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Asp Ile Pro Ile
20 25 30

Tyr Met Arg Ala Glu Ile Ala Phe Ser Asp Ser Tyr Arg Ile Tyr Ser 35 40 45

Asp Met Phe Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Leu Arg Pro Asn Pro Asp Tyr Ser

	50					55					60				
Leu 65	Ile	Gln	Glu	Thr	Ile 70	Ala	Leu	Met	Gly	Asp 75	Phe	Leu	Ala	Val	Arg 80
Gly	Gln	Asn	Leu	Arg 85	Pro	Phe	Ser	Leu	Lys 90	Ile	Cys	Gly	Lys	Met 95	Glu
Arg	Glu	Gly	Lys 100	Lys	Phe	Gly	Leu	Gly 105	Ser	Ser	G1y	Ser	Val 110	Val	Val
Leu	Val	Val 115	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala 120	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Ser 125	Val	Asp	Gln
Asn	Leu 130	Leu	Phe	Lys	Leu	Thr 135	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu 140	Lys	Arg	Gly	Asp
Asn 145	Gly	Ser	Met	Gly	Asp 150	Leu	Ala	Cys	Ile	Val 155	Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu	Val 160
Leu	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Phe 165	Asp	Arg	Gln	Lys	Ala 170	Ala	Ala	Trp	Leu	Glu 175	Glu
Glu	Asn	Leu	Ala 180	Thr	Val	Leu	Glu	Arg 185	Asp	Trp	Gly	Phe	Phe 190	Ile	Ser
Gln	Val	Lys 195	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu	Суs 200	Asp	Phe	Leu	Val	Gly 205	Trp	Thr	Lys
Glu	Val 210	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	His 215	Met	Val	Gln	Gln	Ile 220	Lys	Gln	Asn	Ile
Asn 225	Gln	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ser 230	Ser	Ser	Lys	Glu	Thr 235	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val 240
Glu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gln 245	Gly	Lys	Ala	Glu	Lys 250	Val	Ile	Glu	Gln	Val 255	Glu
Val	Ala	Ser	Lys 260	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu 265	Ser	Thr	Asp	Ile	Туr 270	Thr	Pro
Leu	Leu	Arg 275	Gln	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ala 280	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gln 285	Ala	Val	Ala
Lys	Ser 290	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly 295	Gly	Asp	Cys	Gly	Ile 300	Ala	Leu	Ser	Phe
Asp 305	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Arg 310	Asn	Thr	Leu	Lys	Asn 315	Arg	Trp	Ala	Asp	Leu 320
Gly	Ile	Glu	Leu	Leu 325	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Arg	Ile 330	Gly	His	Asp	Asp	Lys 335	Ser
<210)>	106													
<211	-	335													

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pyrogenes

<400> 106

Met Ser Asn Tyr Cys Val Gln Thr Gly Gly Lys Leu Tyr Leu Thr Gly
1 5 10 15

Glu Tyr Ala Ile Leu Ile Pro Gly Gln Lys Ala Leu Ile His Phe Ile 20 25 30

Pro Leu Met Met Thr Ala Glu Ile Ser Pro Ala Ala His Ile Gln Leu 35 40 45

Ala Ser Asp Met Phe Ser His Lys Ala Gly Met Thr Pro Asp Ala Ser 50 60

Tyr Ala Leu Ile Gln Ala Thr Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Asp Tyr Leu Gly 65 70 75 80

Gln Ser Ile Asp Gln Leu Glu Pro Phe Ser Leu Ile Ile Thr Gly Lys 85 90 95

Met Glu Arg Asp Gly Lys Lys Phe Gly Ile Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Val 100 105 110

Thr Leu Leu Thr Leu Lys Ala Leu Ser Ala Tyr Tyr Gln Ile Thr Leu 115 120 125

Thr Pro Glu Leu Leu Phe Lys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln 130 135 140

Gly Asp Asn Gly Ser Met Gly Asp Ile Ala Cys Ile Ala Tyr Gln Thr 145 150 155 160

Leu Val Ala Tyr Thr Ser Phe Asp Arg Glu Gln Val Ser Asn Trp Leu 165 170 175

Gln Thr Met Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Val Lys Asp Trp Gly Tyr His 180 185 190

Ile Gln Val Ile Gln Pro Ala Leu Pro Cys Asp Phe Leu Val Gly Trp 195 200 205

Thr Lys Ile Pro Ala Ile Ser Arg Gln Met Ile Gln Gln Val Thr Ala 210 215 220

Ser Ile Thr Pro Ala Phe Leu Arg Thr Ser Tyr Gln Leu Thr Gln Ser 225 230 235 240

Ala Met Val Ala Leu Gln Glu Gly His Lys Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Ser 245 250 255

Leu Ala Gly Ala Ser His Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu His Pro Ala Ile Tyr

260 265 270

His Pro Lys Leu Val Thr Leu Val Ala Ala Cys Gln Lys Gln Asp Ala 275 280 285

Val Ala Lys Ser Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Asp Cys Gly Ile Ala Leu 290 295 300

Ala Phe Asn Gln Asp Ala Arg Asp Thr Leu Ile Ser Lys Trp Gln Glu 305 310 315 320

Ala Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Tyr Gln Glu Arg Trp Gly Glu Asn Asp 325 330 335

<210> 107

<211> 368

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecalis

<400> 107

Met Ile Glu Val Thr Thr Pro Gly Lys Leu Phe Ile Ala Gly Glu Tyr
1 10 15

Ala Val Val Glu Pro Gly His Pro Ala Ile Ile Val Ala Val Asp Gln 20 25 30

Phe Val Thr Val Thr Val Glu Glu Thr Thr Asp Glu Gly Ser Ile Gln 35 40 45

Ser Ala Gln Tyr Ser Ser Leu Pro Ile Arg Trp Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly 50 55 60

Glu Leu Val Leu Asp Ile Arg Glu Asn Pro Phe His Tyr Val Leu Ala 65 70 75 80

Ala Ile His Leu Thr Glu Lys Tyr Ala Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Leu 85 90 95

Ser Phe Tyr His Leu Lys Val Thr Ser Glu Leu Asp Ser Ser Asn Gly 100 105 110

Arg Lys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Gly Ala Val Thr Val Gly Thr Val 115 120 125

Lys Ala Leu Asn Ile Phe Tyr Asp Leu Gly Leu Glu Asn Glu Glu Ile 130 135 140

Phe Lys Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala His Leu Ala Val Gln Gly Asn Gly Ser 145 150 155 160

Cys Gly Asp Ile Ala Ala Ser Cys Tyr Gly Gly Trp Ile Ala Phe Ser

165 170 175

Thr Phe Asp His Asp Trp Val Asn Gln Lys Val Thr Thr Glu Thr Leu 180 185 190

Thr Asp Leu Leu Ala Met Asp Trp Pro Glu Leu Met Ile Phe Pro Leu 195 200 205

Lys Val Pro Lys Gln Leu Arg Leu Leu Ile Gly Trp Thr Gly Ser Pro 210 215 220

Ala Ser Thr Ser Asp Leu Val Asp Arg Val His Gln Ser Lys Glu Glu 225 230 235 240

Lys Gln Ala Ala Tyr Glu Gln Phe Leu Met Lys Ser Arg Leu Cys Val 245 250 255

Glu Thr Met Ile Asn Gly Phe Asn Thr Gly Lys Ile Ser Val Ile Gln
260 265 270

Lys Gln Ile Thr Lys Asn Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu 275 280 285

Thr Gly Val Val Ile Glu Thr Glu Ala Leu Lys Asn Leu Cys Asp Leu 290 295 300

Ala Glu Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ala Ala Lys Ser Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly 305 310 315 320

Asp Cys Gly Ile Val Ile Phe Arg Gln Lys Ser Gly Ile Leu Pro Leu 325 330 335

Met Thr Ala Trp Glu Lys Asp Gly Ile Thr Pro Leu Pro Leu His Val 340 345 350

Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Gln Lys Glu Cys Lys Glu Lys His Glu Ser Lys Arg 355 360 365

<210> 108

<211> 361

<212> PRT

<213> Enterococcus faecium

<400> 108

Met Ile Glu Val Ser Ala Pro Gly Lys Leu Tyr Ile Ala Gly Glu Tyr 1 5 10 15

Ala Val Val Glu Thr Gly His Pro Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Gln
20 25 30

Phe Val Thr Val Thr Val Glu Ser Ala Arg Lys Val Gly Ser Ile Gln

		35					40					45			
Ser	Ala 50	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Met 55	Pro	Val	Arg	Trp	Thr 60	Arg	Arg	Asn	Gly
Glu 65	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile 70	Arg	Glu	Asn	Pro	Phe 75	His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala 80
Ala	Ile	Arg	Leu	Thr 85	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Gln 90	Glu	Lys	Asn	Ile	Leu 95	Leu
Ser	Phe	Tyr	Asp 100	Leu	Lys	Val	Thr	Ser 105	Glu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ser 110	Asn	Gly
Arg	Lys	Tyr 115	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser 120	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Val 125	Ala	Thr	Val
Lys	Ala 130	Leu	Asn	Val	Phe	Туг 135	Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser 140	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ile
Phe 145	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Leu 150	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val 155	Gln	Asp	Asn	Gly	Ser 160
Cys.	Gly	Asp	Ile	Ala 165	Ala	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Gly 170	Gly	Trp	Ile	Ala	Phe 175	Ser
Thr	Phe	Asp	His 180	Pro	Trp	Leu	Gln	Glu 185	Gln	Glu	Thr	Gln	His 190	Ser	Ile
Ser	Glu	Leu 195	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Trp 200	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ile 205	Glu	Pro	Leu
Ile	Ala 210	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg 215	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Trp 220	Thr	Gly	Ser	Pro
Ala 225	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu 230	Val	Asp	Gln	Val	His 235	Arg	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp 240
Lys	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr 245	Gln	Leu	Phe	Leu	Lys 250	Asn	Ser	Thr	Glu	Cys 255	Val
Asn	Glu	Met	Ile 260	Lys	Gly	Phe	Lys	G1u 265	Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Leu 270	Ile	Glr
Gln	Met	Ile 275	Arg	Lys	Asn	Arg	Gln 280	Leu	Leu	His	Asp	Leu 285	Ser	Ala	Ile
Thr	Gly 290	Val	Val	Ile	Glu	Thr 295		Ala	Leu	Asn	Lys 300	Leu	Cys	Asn	Leu
Ala 305	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Gly 310	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ser	Ser 315	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly 320
Asp	Cys	Gly	Ile	Val 325	Ile	Val	Asp	Gln	Lys 330		Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro 335	Leu
Met	Ser	Ala	Trp	Glu	Lys	Ala	Glu	Ile	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Leu	His	Va]

340 345 350

Tyr Ser Asp Gln Arg Lys Glu Asn Arg 355 360

<210> 109

<211> 358

<212> PRT

<213> Staphylococcus haemolyticus

<400> 109

Met Ile Gln Val Lys Ala Pro Gly Lys Leu Tyr Val Ala Gly Glu Tyr 1 5 10 15

Ala Val Thr Glu Pro Gly Tyr Lys Ser Val Leu Ile Ala Val Asp Arg 20 25 30

Phe Val Thr Ala Ser Ile Glu Ala Ser Asn Ala Val Thr Ser Thr Ile 35 40 45

His Ser Lys Thr Leu His Tyr Glu Pro Val Thr Phe Asn Arg Asn Glu 50 55 60

Asp Lys Ile Asp Ile Ser Asp Ala Asn Ala Ala Ser Gln Leu Lys Tyr 65 70 75 80

Val Val Thr Ala Ile Glu Val Phe Glu Gln Tyr Ala Arg Ser Cys Asn 85 90 95

Val Lys Leu Lys His Phe His Leu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asn Leu Asp Asp 100 105 110

Ala Ser Gly Asn Lys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Leu Val 115 120 125

Ser Val Val Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Phe Tyr Asp Met Gln Leu Ser Asn 130 135 140

Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ala Val Ile Ser Asn Met Arg Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160

Leu Ser Ser Cys Gly Asp Ile Ala Val Ser Val Tyr Ser Gly Trp Leu 165 170 175

Ala Tyr Ser Thr Phe Asp His Asp Trp Val Lys Gln Gln Met Glu Glu 180 185 190

Thr Ser Val Asn Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Asn Trp Pro Gly Leu His Ile 195 200 205

Glu Pro Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn Met Glu Val Leu Ile Gly Trp Thr

210 215 220

Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro His Leu Val Ser Glu Val Lys Arg Leu 225 230 235 240

Lys Ser Asp Pro Ser Phe Tyr Gly Arg Phe Leu Asp Gln Ser His Thr 245 250 255

Cys Val Glu Asn Leu Ile Tyr Ala Phe Lys Thr Asp Asn Ile Lys Gly 260 265 270

Val Gln Lys Met Ile Arg Gln Asn Arg Met Ile Ile Gln Gln Met Asp 275 280 285

Asn Glu Ala Thr Val Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Asn Leu Lys Met Leu Cys 290 295 300

Asp Ile Gly Glu Arg Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ala Lys Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly 305 310 315 320

Gly Gly Asp Cys Gly Ile Ala Ile Ile Asp Asn Arg Ile Asp Lys Asn 325 330 335

Arg Ile Tyr Asn Glu Trp Ala Ser His Gly Ile Lys Pro Leu Lys Phe 340 345 350

Lys Ile Tyr His Gly Gln 355

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<213> Staphylococcus epidermis

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Ala Val Thr Glu Pro Gly Tyr Lys Ser Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Asn Arg 20 25 30

Phe Val Thr Ala Thr Ile Glu Ala Ser Asn Lys Val Glu Gly Ser Ile 35 40 45

His Ser Lys Thr Leu His Tyr Glu Pro Val Lys Phe Asp Arg Asn Glu 50 55 60

Asp Arg Ile Glu Ile Ser Asp Val Gln Ala Ala Lys Gln Leu Lys Tyr 65 70 75 80

Val Val Thr Ala Ile Glu Val Phe Glu Gln Tyr Val Arg Ser Cys Asn

90 85 Met Asn Leu Lys His Phe His Leu Thr Ile Asp Ser Asn Leu Ala Asp 105 Asn Ser Gly Gln Lys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Leu Val 120 Ser Val Val Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Phe Tyr Gly Leu Glu Leu Ser Asn 135 Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ala Val Ile Ala Asn Met Lys Leu Gln Ser 145 Leu Ser Ser Cys Gly Asp Ile Ala Val Ser Val Tyr Ser Gly Trp Leu Ala Tyr Ser Thr Phe Asp His Asp Trp Val Lys Gln Gln Met Glu Glu 180 Thr Ser Val Asn Asp Val Leu Glu Lys Asn Trp Pro Gly Leu His Ile 200 195 Glu Pro Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn Met Glu Val Leu Ile Gly Trp Thr 215 210 Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro His Leu Val Ser Glu Val Lys Arg Leu 230 235 Lys Ser Asp Pro Ser Phe Tyr Gly Asp Phe Leu Asp Gln Ser His Ala 245 250 Cys Val Glu Ser Leu Ile Gln Ala Phe Lys Thr Asn Asn Ile Lys Gly 265 Val Gln Lys Met Ile Arg Ile Asn Arg Arg Ile Ile Gln Ser Met Asp 275 280 285 Asn Glu Ala Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Thr Asp Lys Leu Lys Lys Leu Cys Asp Val Gly Glu Lys His Gly Gly Ala Ser Lys Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly 315 Gly Gly Asp Cys Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Asn Lys Val Ile Asp Lys Asn Ile Ile Tyr Asn Glu Trp Gln Met Asn Asp Ile Lys Pro Leu Lys Phe 345 Lys Ile Tyr His Gly Gln 355 <210> 111 <211> 358

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1 10 15

Ala Val Thr Glu Pro Gly Tyr Lys Ser Val Leu Ile Ala Leu Asp Arg 20 25 30

Phe Val Thr Ala Thr Ile Glu Glu Ala Thr Gln Tyr Lys Gly Thr Ile 35 40 45

His Ser Lys Ala Leu His His Asn Pro Val Thr Phe Ser Arg Asp Glu 50 55 60

Asp Ser Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Pro His Ala Ala Lys Gln Leu Asn Tyr 65 70 75 80

Val Val Thr Ala Ile Glu Ile Phe Glu Gln Tyr Ala Lys Ser Cys Asp 85 90 95

Ile Ala Met Lys His Phe His Leu Thr Ile Asp Ser Asn Leu Asp Asp 100 105 110

Ser Asn Gly His Lys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Val Leu Val 115 120 125

Ser Val Ile Lys Val Leu Asn Glu Phe Tyr Asp Met Lys Leu Ser Asn 130 135 140

Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Lys Leu Ala Val Ile Ala Asn Met Lys Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160

Leu Ser Ser Cys Gly Asp Ile Ala Val Ser Val Tyr Ser Gly Trp Leu 165 170 175

Ala Tyr Ser Thr Phe Asp His Glu Trp Val Lys His Gln Ile Glu Asp 180 185 190

Thr Thr Val Glu Glu Val Leu Ile Lys Asn Trp Pro Gly Leu His Ile 195 200 205

Glu Pro Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn Met Glu Val Leu Ile Gly Trp Thr 210 215 220

Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro His Phe Val Ser Glu Val Lys Arg Leu 225 230 235 240

Lys Ser Asp Pro Ser Phe Tyr Gly Asp Phe Leu Glu Asp Ser His Arg 245 250 255

Cys Val Glu Lys Leu Ile His Ala Phe Lys Thr Asn Asn Ile Lys Gly

260 265 270

Val Gln Lys Met Val Arg Gln Asn Arg Thr Ile Ile Gln Arg Met Asp 275 280 285

Lys Glu Ala Thr Val Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Lys Leu Lys Tyr Leu Cys 290 295 300

Asp Ile Ala Glu Lys Tyr His Gly Ala Ser Lys Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly 305 310 315 320

Gly Gly Asp Cys Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Asn Lys Asp Val Asp Lys Glu 325 330 335

Lys Ile Tyr Asp Glu Trp Thr Lys His Gly Ile Lys Pro Leu Lys Phe 340 345 350

Asn Ile Tyr His Gly Gln 355

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<213> Streptomyces sp. CL190

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Leu Val Ala Val Asp Arg His Ile Ser Val Thr Val Ser Asp Ala Asp 35 40 45

Ala Asp Thr Gly Ala Ala Asp Val Val Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Gly Pro 50 55 60

Gln Ala Val Gly Trp Arg Trp His Asp Gly Arg Leu Val Val Arg Asp 65 70 75 80

Pro Asp Asp Gly Gln Gln Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Ala His Val Val Ser 85 90 95

Ala Ile Glu Thr Val Gly Arg Leu Leu Gly Glu Arg Gly Gln Lys Val 100 105 110

Pro Ala Leu Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Ser Arg Leu His Glu Asp Gly Arg 115 120 125

Lys Phe Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Gly Ala Val Thr Val Ala Thr Val Ala

130 135 140 Ala Val Ala Ala Phe Cys Gly Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Asp Glu Arg Phe 150 155 Arg Leu Ala Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Gly Ser Gly 170 165 Gly Asp Leu Ala Ala Ser Thr Trp Gly Gly Trp Ile Ala Tyr Gln Ala 185 Pro Asp Arg Ala Phe Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Arg Arg Val Gly Val Asp 200 Arg Thr Leu Lys Ala Pro Trp Pro Gly His Ser Val Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala Pro Lys Gly Leu Thr Leu Glu Val Gly Trp Thr Gly Glu Pro Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Leu Val Ser Asp Leu His Arg Arg Thr Trp Arg Gly Ser Ala Ser His Gln Arg Phe Val Glu Thr Thr Thr Asp Cys Val Arg Ser Ala Val Thr Ala Leu Glu Ser Gly Asp Asp Thr Ser Leu Leu His Glu Ile Arg Arg Ala Arg Gln Glu Leu Ala Arg Leu Asp Asp Glu Val 295 Gly Leu Gly Ile Phe Thr Pro Lys Leu Thr Ala Leu Cys Asp Ala Ala 315 Glu Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Ala Lys Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Asp 330 Cys Gly Ile Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Glu Ala Ser Arg Asp Ile Thr His Val Arg Gln Arg Trp Glu Thr Ala Gly Val Leu Pro Leu Pro Leu Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 370 <210> 113 <211> 360

<213> Streptomyces griseolosporeus

<212> PRT

<400> 113

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290 295 300

Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly Ala Ala Lys Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Asp 305 310 315 320

Cys Gly Ile Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Glu Ala Arg Tyr Asp Arg Ser Pro 325 330 335

Leu His Arg Gln Trp Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Pro Leu Val Ser 340 345 350

Pro Ala Thr Glu Gly Val Glu Glu 355 360

<210> 114

<211> 317

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<400> 114

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Glu Tyr Thr Ile Leu Glu Glu Lys Gly Leu Gly Leu Ala Ile Ala Ile 20 25 30

Asn Lys Arg Ala Phe Phe Ser Phe Lys Lys Ser Asp Ser Trp Arg Phe 35 40 45

Phe Ser Lys Lys Lys Ile Asp Asp Phe Ser Leu Ile Glu Asn Arg 50 55 60

Ser Asp Phe Val Phe Lys Met Phe Ala Tyr Leu Ser Gln Asn Cys Phe 65 70 75 80

Phe Asn Leu Glu Asn Phe Ala Tyr Asp Val Tyr Ile Asp Thr Ser Asn 85 90 95

Phe Phe Phe Asn Asp Gly Thr Lys Lys Gly Phe Gly Ser Ser Ala Val 100 105 110

Val Ala Ile Gly Ile Val Cys Gly Leu Phe Leu Ile His Asn Ala Thr 115 120 125

Asn Val Val Glu Lys Gly Glu Ile Phe Lys Tyr Cys Leu Glu Ala Tyr 130 135 140

Arg Tyr Ser Gln Gly Gly Ile Gly Ser Gly Tyr Asp Ile Ala Thr Ser 145 150 155 160

Ile Phe Gly Gly Val Ile Glu Phe Glu Gly Phe Asn Pro Lys Cys

				165					170					175		
Arg	Gln	Leu	Gly 180	Ala	Val	Glu	Phe	Asn 185	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Met 190	Gln	Gly	
Leu	Gln	Ala 195	Ile	Lys	Thr	Thr	Thr 200	Ser	Ile	Cys	Glu	Tyr 205	Asn	Lys	His	
Arg	Asn 210	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Phe 215	Ile	Leu	Lys	Сув	Asn 220	Leu	Glu	Met	Lys	
Lys 225	Leu	Val	Leu	Asn	Ala 230	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ser 235	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ser 240	
Leu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Lys 245	Glu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala 250	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile 255	Gly	
Val	Ser	Ala	Ala 260	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe 265	Asp	His	Lėu	Leu	Gly 270	Gln	Cys	
Asp	Leu	Ile 275	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ala 280	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe 285	Leu	Val	Tyr	
Arg	Pro 290	Asn	Ile	Glu	Ala	Phe 295	Asn	Leu	Ser	Lys	11e 300	Ile	Ser	Ile	Val	
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	124 cete aggeetgeeg gtegacat	28
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Met 1	Ser	Asp	Ile	Gln 5	Thr	Leu	Ser	Phe	Glu 10	Glu	Ala	Met	Arg	Glu 15	Leu		
		acc														15	4
Glu	Ala	Thr	Val 20	Gly	Lys	Leu	Glu	Thr 25	Gly	Glu	Ala	Thr	Leu 30	Glu	Asp		
		gcg						-		_	_	_		_	-	20	2
Ser	Ile	Ala 35	Leu	Tyr	GIu	Arg	G1y 40	Ala	Ala	Leu	Arg	A1a 45	His	Cys	Glu		
	_	ctg	_		_	_			-					_	-	25	0
Thr	Arg 50	Leu	Arg	GIU	ата	55	GIU	Arg	vai	GIU	60 Lys	TIE	Thr	Leu	Ala		
		ggg								_			_	_	_	29	7
65	ASN	Gly *	GIU	PEO	70	дтλ	THE	GIU	PLO	75	GIU	стХ	en	i	Met		
		cgc														34	5
80	АТА	Arg	ьeu	Ala	85	тте	Arg	PTO	ьeu	90	GIU	ATA	GIU	ьeu	Asn 95		

_	gcc Ala		_		_				-	_	_	-		-	_	393
	gcc Ala															441
_	gcg Ala	_	_			_	-		_	-	-	_		-	_	489
_	gcg Ala 145	_	-		-		_			-	~		_	_	~	537
	gcg Ala	_	_	_	-	_					_			_		585
_	aaa Lys			-										_		633
	ctg Leu															681
	cgg Arg													-		729
	atg Met 225															777
	ccg Pro	_	_	_	-				_	_	_			_		825
	gcg Ala	-		_		_	_		_		-	_	_	_		873
	gac Asp															921
	cag Gln															969
	ggc Gly 305															1017
gtc	tcg	ctg	ctg	ggc	ctc	gag	ggg	gcg	cgg	tcc	gag	gcg	cgt	cgc	ctg	1065

Val Ser 320	Leu Le		eu Glu 25	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ser 330	Glu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu 335	
	gcg ggg Ala Gl												1113
	cgg ga Arg As 35	Leu A									tga		1158
tegeege	ctt ccc	gccaagg	ggcaa						y Pro			c ccg r Pro	1211
	gac cg Asp Ar	y Val G											1259
	ctg cg Leu Ar												1307
	agc cg Ser Ar 41	g Thr G											1355
	acg gto Thr Va 425												1403
	tgg ga Trp As												1451
	cgg ga Arg As	Arg M											1499
	acc aa Thr Ly												1547
	tcg ac Ser Th 49	r Ser I											1595
	ggc gg Gly Gl; 505		С										1612
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<212> PRT

<213> Paracoccus sp. R114

<400> 158

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Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Lys Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Ala Thr Leu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Ser Ile Ala Leu Tyr Glu Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala His Cys Glu 35 40 45

Thr Arg Leu Arg Glu Ala Glu Glu Arg Val Glu Lys Ile Thr Leu Ala 50 55 60

Ala Asn Gly Gln Pro Ser Gly Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu
70 75

<210> 159

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Met Gln Ala Arg Leu Ala Glu Ile Arg Pro Leu Val Glu Ala Glu Leu 1 5 10 15

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Arg Tyr Ala Val Gln Gly Gly Lys Arg Leu Arg Ala Phe Leu Val Met 35 40 45

Glu Ser Ala Arg Leu His Gly Leu Asp Asp Asp Ala Ser Leu Pro Val 50 55 60

Ala Ala Val Glu Ala Leu His Ala Tyr Ser Leu Val His Asp Asp 65 70 75 80

His Val Lys Trp Thr Glu Ala Thr Ala Ile Leu Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu 105 100 Gln Thr Leu Ala Phe Gln Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Arg Val Gly Asp Asp 120 125 Ala Ala Arg Met Arg Leu Val Gly Ser Leu Ala Gln Ala Ser Gly Ala 135 Ala Gly Met Val Trp Gly Gln Ala Leu Asp Ile Ala Ala Glu Thr Ser 150 155 Gly Val Pro Leu Asp Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Arg Leu Gln Gly Gly Lys 165 170 Thr Gly Ala Leu Ile Arg Phe Ala Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Leu Met Ala 180 185 190 Gly Ala Asp Pro Ala Ala Leu Asp Asp Tyr Ala Gln Ala Val Gly Leu 200 195 205 Ala Phe Gln Ile Ala Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp Val Glu Gly Cys Glu Ala 210 215 220 Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Val Gly Lys Asp Ala Asp Ala Asn Lys Ala Thr 225 230 235

Leu Pro Ala Met Asp Asp Asp Leu Arg Arg Gly Gln Pro Thr Val

Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Gln Asp Ala Leu Ala Gly Tyr Gly Asp Ala Ala 260 265 270

Phe Val Ser Leu Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Arg Ser Glu Ala Arg Arg

250

245

Gly Asn Leu Arg Asp Leu Ala Arg Phe Val Ile Glu Arg Asp Ser 275 280 285

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<211> 142

<212> PRT

<213> Paracoccus sp. R114

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Asp Glu Leu Arg Ala Glu Thr Ile Asp Ile Val Ser Arg Thr Gly Gly 35 40 45

His Leu Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Val Val Glu Leu Thr Val Ala Leu His 50 55 60

Ala Val Phe Arg Ala Pro Arg Asp Lys Ile Val Trp Asp Val Gly His 65 70 75 80

Gln Cys Tyr Pro His Lys Ile Leu Thr Gly Arg Arg Asp Arg Met Arg 85 90 95

Thr Leu Arg Met Gly Gly Gly Leu Ser Gly Phe Thr Lys Arg Gln Glu 100 105 110

Ser Ala Phe Asp Pro Phe Gly Ala Gly His Ser Ser Thr Ser Ile Ser 115 120 125

Ala Ala Leu Gly Phe Ala Met Ala Arg Glu Leu Gly Gly Asp 130 135 140

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<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> Bradyrhizobium japonicum

<400> 161

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Val His Asp Asp Leu Pro
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gtg Val	g ctg Leu 50	atg Met	ggc Gly	tgc Cys	gtc Val	ctg Leu 55	ccc	gcg Ala	ggc	cag Gln	ggt Gly 60	cag Glr	gca Ala	ccg Pro	gca Ala	192
cgt Arg 65	cag Gln	gcg Ala	gcg Ala	ctt Leu	gac Asp 70	gcc Ala	gga Gly	ctg Leu	ccg Pro	ctg Leu 75	tcg Ser	gcg Ala	ggc	gcg Ala	acc Thr 80	240
acc Thr	atc Ile	aac Asn	aag Lys	atg Met 85	tgc Cys	gga Gly	tcg Ser	Gly ggc	atg Met 90	aag Lys	gcc Ala	gcg Ala	atg Met	ctg Leu 95	ggc	288
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gag Glu	gat Asp	tgc Cys	gcc Ala	ggc Gly 165	gat Asp	cac His	ggt Gly	ttc Phe	acc Thr 170	cgc Arg	gag Glu	gcg Ala	cag Gln	gac Asp 175	gac Asp	528
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aag Lys 225	atc Ile	ccc Pro	cat His	ctg Leu	aag Lys 230	ccc Pro	gcc Ala	ttc Phe	cgt Arg	gac Asp 235	ggt Gly	ggc Gly	acg Thr	gtc Val	acg Thr 240	720
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	ccc Pro 290															912
	ggc Gly															960
	atg Met															1008
	aac Asn															1056
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Val Leu Met Gly Cys Val Leu Pro Ala Gly Gln Gly Gln Ala Pro Ala 50 55 60

Arg Gln Ala Ala Leu Asp Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Ser Ala Gly Ala Thr 65 70 75 80

Thr Ile Asn Lys Met Cys Gly Ser Gly Met Lys Ala Ala Met Leu Gly 85 90 95

His Asp Leu Ile Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Ile Val Val Ala Gly Gly 100 105 110

Met Glu Ser Met Ser Asn Ala Pro Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys Ala Arg Ser 115 120 125

Gly Met Arg Met Gly His Asp Arg Val Leu Asp His Met Phe Leu Asp 130 140

Gly Leu Glu Asp Ala Tyr Asp Lys Gly Arg Leu Met Gly Thr Phe Ala 145 150 155 160

Glu Asp Cys Ala Gly Asp His Gly Phe Thr Arg Glu Ala Gln Asp Asp 165 170 175

Tyr Ala Leu Thr Ser Leu Ala Arg Ala Gln Asp Ala Ile Ala Ser Gly
180 185 190

Ala Phe Ala Ala Glu Ile Ala Pro Val Thr Val Thr Ala Arg Lys Val 195 200 205

Gln Thr Thr Val Asp Thr Asp Glu Met Pro Gly Lys Ala Arg Pro Glu 210 215 220

Lys Ile Pro His Leu Lys Pro Ala Phe Arg Asp Gly Gly Thr Val Thr 225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Asp Gly Ala Ala Ala Leu Val Met 245 250 255

Met Arg Gln Ser Gln Ala Glu Lys Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Ile Ala Arg 260 265 270

Ile Ile Gly His Ala Thr His Ala Asp Arg Pro Gly Leu Phe Pro Thr

275 280 285

Ala Pro Ile Gly Ala Met Arg Lys Leu Leu Asp Arg Thr Asp Thr Arg 290 295 300

Leu Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu Phe Glu Val Asn Glu Ala Phe Ala Val 305 310 315 320

Ala Met Ile Ala Met Lys Glu Leu Gly Leu Pro His Asp Ala Thr Asn 325 330 335

Ile Asn Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Leu Gly His Pro Ile Gly Ala Ser Gly 340 345 350

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_		_			gcc Ala 150								_		-	480
					cag Gln											528
					cag Gln											576
_		_	_	_	atc Ile	_	-			_	_		_	_		624
					aag Lys											672
		_	_	_	ctg Leu 230	_		_			_	_		_	-	720
					tcg Ser										_	768
_	-		-	_	gag Glu						_	_	-	_		816
					gcg Ala											864
					tcc Ser											912
					gac Asp 310											960
					aac Asn											1008
					gcg Ala											1056

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		aag Lys														1152
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		aag Lys														1305
		tgc Cys														1353
		ggc Gly 425														1401
		acc Thr														1449
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		gcc Ala														1545
		tgg Trp														1593
		cat His 505														1641
		aac Asn														1689
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Ser Glu Thr Ile Leu Gly Gln Val Leu Thr Ala Ala Gln Gly Gln Asn 50 55 60

Pro Ala Arg Gln Ala His Ile Asn Ala Gly Leu Pro Lys Glu Ser Ala 65 70 75 80

Ala Trp Leu Ile Asn Gln Val Cys Gly Ser Gly Leu Arg Ala Val Ala 85 90 95

Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Val Met Leu Gly Asp Ala Gln Ile Val Leu Ala 100 105 110

Gly Gly Gln Glu Ser Met Ser Leu Ser Thr His Ala Ala Tyr Leu Arg 115 120 125

Ala Gly Gln Lys Met Gly Asp Met Lys Met Ile Asp Thr Met Ile Arg 130 135 140

Asp Gly Leu Trp Asp Ala Phe Asn Gly Tyr His Met Gly Gln Thr Ala 145 150 155 160

Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Gln Trp Ser Ile Ser Arg Asp Gln Gln Asp Glu 165 170 175

Phe Ala Leu Ala Ser Gln Asn Lys Ala Glu Ala Ala Gln Asn Ala Gly 180 185 190

Arg Phe Asp Asp Glu Ile Val Ala Tyr Thr Val Lys Gly Arg Lys Gly 195 200 205

Asp Thr Val Val Asp Lys Asp Glu Tyr Ile Arg His Gly Ala Thr Ile 210 215 220

Glu Gly Met Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Ala Phe Thr Lys Glu Gly Ser Val 225 230 235 240

Thr Ala Gly Asn Ala Ser Gly Leu Asn Asp Gly Ala Ala Ala Val Met 245 250 255

Val Met Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Ala 260 265 270

Arg Ile Ala Ser Tyr Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Asp Pro Ala Ile Met Gly 275 280 285

Thr Gly Pro Ile Pro Ser Ser Arg Lys Ala Leu Glu Lys Ala Gly Trp 290 295 300

Ser Val Gly Asp Leu Asp Leu Val Glu Ala Asn Glu Ala Phe Ala Ala 305 310 315 320

Gln Ala Cys Ala Val Asn Lys Asp Met Gly Trp Asp Pro Ser Ile Val 325 330 335

Asn Val Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ile Gly His Pro Ile Gly Ala Ser 340 345 350

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Tyr Ala Gly Asn Asp Asp Ala Ala Lys Ala Phe Thr Glu Glu Thr Gly 35 40 45

Ile Lys Thr Tyr Lys Trp Ser Val Ala Asp Tyr Asp Ala Cys Lys Ala 50 55 60

Gly Ile Ala Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Leu Gly Pro Ile Ala Val Leu Ile 65 70 75 80

Asn Asn Ala Gly Ile Thr Arg Asp Ala Pro Phe His Lys Met Thr Pro 85 90 95

Glu Lys Trp Lys Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Asn Leu Thr Gly Thr Phe Asn 100 105 110

Met Thr His Pro Val Trp Pro Gly Met Arg Glu Arg Lys Phe Gly Arg 115 120 125

Val Ile Asn Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Gly Gln Lys Gly Gln Phe Gly Gln 130 135 140

Ala Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Leu Gly Phe Thr Lys Ser 145 150 155 160

Leu Ala Gln Glu Gly Ala Arg Asn Asn Ile Thr Val Asn Ala Ile Cys 165 170 175

Pro Gly Tyr Ile Ala Thr Asp Met Val Met Ala Val Pro Glu Gln Val 180 185 190

Arg Glu Gly Ile Ile Ala Gln Ile Pro Val Gly Arg Leu Gly Glu Pro 195 200 Ser Glu Ile Ala Arg Cys Val Val Phe Leu Ala Ser Asp Asp Ala Gly 215 Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Thr Ile Thr Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln Tyr Tyr Ile 225 230 235 <210> 180 <211> 729 <212> DNA <213> Paracoccus carotinifaciens E-396 <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(726) <223> Beta-carotene Beta-4 oxygenase <400> 180 atg age gea cat gee etg eec aag gea gat etg ace gee ace agt ttg 48 Met Ser Ala His Ala Leu Pro Lys Ala Asp Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Leu 5 10 15 atc gtc tcg ggc ggc atc atc gcc gcg tgg ctg gcc ctg cat gtg cat 96 Ile Val Ser Gly Gly Ile Ile Ala Ala Trp Leu Ala Leu His Val His 20 25 gcg ctg tgg ttt ctg gac gcg gcg gcg cat ccc atc ctg gcg gtc gcg 144 Ala Leu Trp Phe Leu Asp Ala Ala Ala His Pro Ile Leu Ala Val Ala 35 40 aat ttc ctg ggg ctg acc tgg ctg tcg gtc ggt ctg ttc atc atc gcg 192 Asn Phe Leu Gly Leu Thr Trp Leu Ser Val Gly Leu Phe Ile Ile Ala 50 55 cat gac gcg atg cat ggg tcg gtc gtg ccg ggg cgc ccg cgc gcc aat 240 His Asp Ala Met His Gly Ser Val Val Pro Gly Arg Pro Arg Ala Asn 70 gcg gcg atg ggc cag ctt gtc ctg tgg ctg tat gcc gga ttt tcc tgg 288 Ala Ala Met Gly Gln Leu Val Leu Trp Leu Tyr Ala Gly Phe Ser Trp 85 90 .

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-	gac Asp	_	_		-			~ -	_	~	_			_	384
	ttc Phe 130														432
	atc Ile														480
~ ~	gtc Val		 _	_					-	_		-	_		528
	ttc Phe			_			-				~			_	576
~	cgc Arg				-	_			_	_			_	_	624
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-	acg Thr				_	-		_		_		_		-	720
acc Thr	gca Ala	tga													729

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<213> Paracoccus carotinifaciens E-396

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Leu Thr Cys Phe His Phe Gly Gly Tyr His His Glu His His Leu His 210 215 220

Asp Arg His Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Arg Ile Ser Asp Pro Val Ser Leu
195 200 205

Pro Thr Val Pro Trp Trp Arg Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Thr Lys Gly Asp 225 230 235 240

Thr Ala

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_	cgc Arg	_	 -		_	tga				510

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Leu Gly Trp Gly Trp His Lys Ser His His Asp Glu Asp His Asp His 35 40 45

Ala Leu Glu Lys Asn Asp Leu Tyr Gly Val Ile Phe Ala Val Ile Ser 50 55 60

Ile Val Leu Phe Ala Ile Gly Ala Met Gly Ser Asp Leu Ala Trp Trp 65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Val Gly Val Thr Cys Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Tyr Phe Leu His 85 90 95

Asp Gly Leu Val His Gly Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Val Pro Lys Arg 100 105 110

Gly Tyr Leu Arg Arg Val Tyr Gln Ala His Arg Met His His Ala Val 115 120 125

His Gly Arg Glu Asn Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Trp Ala Pro Ser 130 Val Asp Ser Leu Lys Ala Glu Leu Lys Arg Ser Gly Ala Leu Leu Lys 155 150 Asp Arg Glu Gly Ala Asp Arg Asn Thr 165 <210> 184 <211> 888 <212> DNA <213> Paracoccus sp. R1534 <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(885) <223> farnesyltransferase or geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase <400> 184 atg acg ccc aag cag caa ttc ccc cta cgc gat ctg gtc gag atc agg 48 Met Thr Pro Lys Gln Gln Phe Pro Leu Arg Asp Leu Val Glu Ile Arg 10 ctg gcg cag atc tcg ggc cag ttc ggc gtg gtc tcg gcc ccg ctc ggc 96 Leu Ala Gln Ile Ser Gly Gln Phe Gly Val Val Ser Ala Pro Leu Gly 20 geg gee atg age gat gee gee etg tee eec gge aaa ege tit ege gee 144 Ala Ala Met Ser Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys Arg Phe Arg Ala 40 gtg ctg atg ctg atg gtc gcc gaa agc tcg ggc ggg gtc tgc gat gcg 192 Val Leu Met Leu Met Val Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Gly Val Cys Asp Ala 50 atg gtc gat gcc gcc tgc gcg gtc gag atg gtc cat gcc gca tcg ctg 240 Met Val Asp Ala Ala Cys Ala Val Glu Met Val His Ala Ala Ser Leu 65 atc ttc gac gac atg ccc tgc atg gac gat gcc agg acc cgt cgc ggt 288 Ile Phe Asp Asp Met Pro Cys Met Asp Asp Ala Arg Thr Arg Arg Gly 90 95 85

						gcc Ala									336	
						gag Glu									384	
		_	_	_	_	cgc Arg 135		 _	-	_		_	_	_	432	
						ctg Leu									480	
_		_	_	_	-	Gly		_	-	_	-		-		528	
						Gly									576	
_	_	_	-	_		gag Glu	-	_	-			_	_		624	
		-		_		tat Tyr 215		_		-				_	672	
						gat Asp									720	
						gcg Ala									768	
						gcg Ala									816	
						atc Ile									864	
cat His	_		_		-	gcc Ala 295	tag								888	

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<213> Paracoccus sp. R1534

<400> 185

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Leu Ala Gln Ile Ser Gly Gln Phe Gly Val Val Ser Ala Pro Leu Gly 20 25 30

Ala Ala Met Ser Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys Arg Phe Arg Ala 35 40 45

Val Leu Met Leu Met Val Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Gly Val Cys Asp Ala 50 55 60

Met Val Asp Ala Ala Cys Ala Val Glu Met Val His Ala Ala Ser Leu 65 70 75 80

Ile Phe Asp Asp Met Pro Cys Met Asp Asp Ala Arg Thr Arg Arg Gly 85 90 95

Gln Pro Ala Thr His Val Ala His Gly Glu Gly Arg Ala Val Leu Ala 100 105 110

Gly Ile Ala Leu Ile Thr Glu Ala Met Arg Ile Leu Gly Glu Ala Arg 115 120 125

Gly Ala Thr Pro Asp Gln Arg Ala Arg Leu Val Ala Ser Met Ser Arg 130 135 140

Ala Met Gly Pro Val Gly Leu Cys Ala Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Leu His 145 150 155 160

Ala Pro Lys Asp Ala Ala Gly Ile Glu Arg Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Thr
165 170 175

Gly Val Leu Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Glu Met Leu Ser Ile Ile Lys Gly 180 185 190

Leu Asp Lys Ala Glu Thr Glu Gln Leu Met Ala Phe Gly Arg Gln Leu

195 200 205

Gly Arg Val Phe Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ile Gly Asp 210 215 220

Lys Ala Ser Thr Gly Lys Asp Thr Gly Arg Asp Thr Ala Ala Pro Gly 225 230 235 240

Pro Lys Arg Gly Leu Met Ala Val Gly Gln Met Gly Asp Val Ala Gln 245 250 255

His Tyr Arg Ala Ser Arg Ala Gln Leu Asp Glu Leu Met Arg Thr Arg 260 265 270

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BUDAPEST TREATY ON THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PATENT PROCEDURE

INTERNATIONAL FORM

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT ISSUED PURSUANT TO RULE 7,3 AND VIABILITY STATEMENT ISSUED PURSUANT TO RULE 10.2

To: (Name and Address of Depositor or Attorney)

Roche Vitamins Inc. Attn: Markus Huembelin 340 Kingsland Street Nutley, NJ 007110-1199

Deposited on Behalf of: Roche Vitamins Inc.

Identification Reference by Depositor: Patent Deposit Designation Paracoccus sp.: R-1506 PTA-3431

The deposit was accompanied by: __ a scientific description _ a proposed taxonomic description indicated above.

The deposit was received June 5, 2001 by this International Depository Authority and has been accepted.

AT YOUR REQUEST: X We will inform you of requests for the strain for 30 years.

The strain will be made available if a patent office signatory to the Budapest Treaty certifies one's right to receive, or if a U.S. Patent is issued citing the strain, and ATCC is instructed by the United States Patent & Trademark Office or the depositor to release said strain.

If the culture should die or be destroyed during the effective term of the deposit, it shall be your responsibility to replace it with living culture of the same.

The strain will be maintained for a period of at least 30 years from date of deposit, or five years after the most recent request for a sample, whichever is longer. The United States and many other countries are signatory to the Budapest Treaty.

The viability of the culture cited above was tested June 27, 2001. On that date, the culture was viable,

International Depository Authority: American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 USA.

Signature of person baying authority to represent ATCC:

Tanya Nunnally Patent Specialist, Patent Depository

Date: June 28, 2001

cc: Kevin C. Hooper

(Ref: Docket or Case No.: C38435/121966)

ATCC

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AND VIABILITY STATEMENT ISSUED PURSUANT TO RULE 10.2

To: (Name and Address of Depositor or Attorney)

Roche Vitamins Inc. Attn; Markus Hucmbelin 340 Kingsland Street Nutley, NJ 07110-1199

Deposited on Behalf of: Roche Vitamins Inc.

Identification Reference by Depositor:

Paracoccus sp.: R114 Paracoccus sp.: R1534 Patent Deposit Designation

PTA-3335 PTA-3336

The deposits were accompanied by: ___ a soloulfic description_a proposed taxonomic description indicated above. The deposits were received April 24, 2001 by this international Depository Authority and have been accepted.

AT YOUR REQUEST: X

We will inform you of requests for the strains for 30 years.

The strains will be made available if a patent office signatory to the Budapest Treaty certifies one's right to receive, or if a U.S. Patent is issued citing the strains, and ATCC is instructed by the United States Patent & Trademark Office or the depositor to release said strains.

If the cultures should die or be destroyed during the effective term of the deposit, it shall be your responsibility to replace them with living onlines of the same.

The strains will be maintained for a period of at least 30 years from date of deposit, or five years after the most recent request for a sample, whichever is longer. The United States and many other countries are signatory to the Budapest Treaty.

The visibility of the cultures cited above was tested May 7, 2001. On that date, the cultures were viable.

International Depository Authority: American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 USA.

Signature of person having authority to represent ATCC:

Tanya Numally, Patent Specialist, Patent Depository

Date: May 23, 2001

cc: Kevin C. Hooper

(Ref: Docket or Case No.: C38435/121966)